Church's Iceberg picture.

Paris

NEW YORK EVENING EXPRESS.

J. & E. BROOKS. NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1861. OFFICE—PARK ROW, 13 & 15. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM IS CONSTANTLY increasing its attractions and is offering more novelties than the world ever dreamed of seeing in one establishment, especially for 25 cents. The list now embraces the greatest variety.
A PERFECT MEDLEY OF LIVING WONDERS!
Besides a host of other curious and interesting specimens.
THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG,
raised on the Battery by order of Gen. Washington at the
EVACUATION BY THE BRITISH TROOPS,
on the 25th of Nov 1783. Also, the celebrated
HERR DRIESBACH, THE LION-TAMER,
WITH OLD ADAMS'S CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE
of Living Bears of various kinds, which he
PERFORMS IN THE MOST AMUSING MANNER,
Personating an Old Maid, A Matron, Soldier, Patriot, &c.
THE GREAT GRIZZLY MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION.
THE CELEBRATED SWISS BEARDED LADY,
MISS E. REES, the LILLIPUTIAN QUEEN.
THE REMARKABLE ALBINO FAMILY.
THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING WHAT IS IT?
THE WONDERFUL LIVING HAPPY FAMILY.
THE DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SNAKES.
MISS DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST.
The New Drama CAPITOLA; OR, THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, P.M.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 13 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sole Lessee and Manager........JAMES M. NIXON
LAST NIGHT
OF
NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.
LAST MATINEE OF THE TROUPE.
SATURDAY, April 27th,
Being for the
BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES M. NIXON,
THE
ENTIRE EQUESTRIAN PROFESSION
AND
CORPS DE BALLET
HAVE VOLUNTEERED.
THIS AFTERNOON.
Performances will commence at Two O Clock.
The EVENING Performances at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THREE NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS.
AND
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
WITH
THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.
And concluding with the great Scenic Picture,
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.
Seats secured One Week in advance without extra charge
Doors open at 7, commences at 7¾.
The performance terminates at TEN O CLOCK.
NOTICE
On MONDAY NIGHT next, April 29th, the entire receipts of this Theatre will be given for the benefit of the families of the New York Volunteers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
AND
LAST SEASON
OF
MR. WALLACK'S
Personal Management of the
ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT.
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY) April 27th—Sheridan's
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MONDAY, April 29th—LOVE AND MONEY.
TUESDAY, April 30th,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
AND BENEFIT OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Box Book now open
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN
Lessee and Manager.............W JACKSON
LAST NIGHT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 27
On which occasion he will appear in two characters, representing both tragedy and comedy.
As SHYLOCK in the
MERCHANT OF VENICE,
And as PETRUCHIO in
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS, LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.
NIBLO'S SALOON, NIBLO'S SALOON.
MONDAY, April 29,
and EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
The great Union of Artistes in a New and Patriotic Programme. Hail to the Banner of the Free, Viva La America, Dolly for All, Annie Lisle, The Noisy Family, Virginia Twist, The Rival Tragedians—Forrest and Booth, Impudence and Assurance, The Three Hunters, Down in Old Ky. E. Y. Doors open at 7, commence at 8. Tickets 25 cts.

FINE ARTS.

WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.
"THE HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT LOW'S BUILDING,
Corner of Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND, at GOUPIL'S, 772 Broadway.
J. McCLURE Publisher.

TO LET.

To Rent.—The Building Nos. 13 and 15 PARK ROW, except such parts as are occupied by the "New York Express," viz.:
Four-fifths of the main story, the second and third stories and nearly the whole of the fourth story.
With the main story will be rented a rear basement, 60 feet deep by the width of the building, and a rear counter cellar.
The rooms will be rented together or separately, and will be arranged to suit good tenants.
The second floor is one of the best in the city for an Auction Room, for which it was used several years by Bangs & Brothers.
Apply to the Cashier, in the Publication Office of the "Express."

COUNTRY SEAT AT DOBBS FERRY TO LET, with furniture complete.—The fine dwelling house, with about forty five acres of land, more or less, garden, greenhouse, &c. and the furniture in the house.—Well known as the residence at Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson river of the late Frederick W. Paulding, deceased.—This is one of the finest situations on the river, and in the best neighborhood—only 22 miles from the city—the grounds laid out and ornamented in the best style, and the views are unsurpassed. The situation of the house is retired, yet within about a half a mile of the railroad station. Apply to IRVING PARIS, No. 15 Nassau street.

TO LET, AT THE FOOT OF SIXTY-SIXTH street East River.—A large cottage, stables, carriage house and gardens, with 3 acres of ground, interspersed with fruit and forest trees, beautifully located. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO., 335 Broadway.

TO LET.—Furnished, for one year from 1st May, a pleasantly situated house in 21st street, a few doors west of 6th avenue. To a responsible party the rent will be made low. Address Box 1033, General Post Office, with name and references.

TO LET.—A first class commodious dwelling house with an acre lot highly cultivated, on Gates avenue, between Franklin and Bedford avenues, Brooklyn. Will be let to responsible tenant at the low rent of $500 for the ensuing year. Apply to ALEX. RURSHEEDT, 149 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A brick three story house on New York avenue, 2 parlors, 9 bedrooms, good basement, stable, 2 acres of ground, 5 minutes from the ferry. Rent $350. Also, a Gothic Cottage on Willow avenue, 2 parlors, 4 bedrooms, well, cistern, half an acre of ground, 6 minutes from the ferry. Rent $200. Also a Gothic Cottage in the rear of the Episcopal church, one mile from the ferry, 2 parlors, 7 bedrooms, 2 acres of ground. Rent $250. Apply to WM. H. TOWNSEND, 23 Wall street.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Morristown, N. J., corner of South and Elm streets. House furnished with gas and water. Two and one quarter acres of land, with out buildings. H. H. STOFFSBURY, 73 to 77 Duane street.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE STORE AND BASEMENT No. 113 Chambers running through to 94 Reade street, being 24 feet on each street and 150 feet deep, also the lofts on Chambers street, being 75 feet deep. Also to Let—Mansion House fronting on Seventy second street with barn and several acres of land. Rent, $300. Apply to E. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John street.

TO LET.—One of the new two-story, attic and basement brick Houses, with adjoining lot of ground, on 71st street, near 3d avenue. House in good order, with modern improvements. Rent $110. Apply to JOHN CALLAHAN, corner of 73d street and Third avenue, or to C. W. BAKER, 29 Beekman street.

BOARDING HOUSE OR SMALL HOTEL TO LET.—Two six story houses, 37 and 39 Fourteenth street, adjoining, 75 feet front, between Fifth avenue and Union square, containing 53 rooms, with all modern improvements, to let, together or separate. Apply to C. PALMER on the premises, or at 31 Pine st., room No. 3.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—TWO THREE-STORY brown stone Houses, Nos. 161 and 167 President street, between Clinton and Court streets, furnished with all the modern conveniences. Inquire of E. T. CLARK, No. 167 President street, or of E. S. MUNROE, 11 William street, N. Y.

TO LET.—LARGE FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE house at Orange, five minutes from depot, easy of access, good stables, walks, ice-house, hennery, &c., grounds tastefully laid out; rustic fences, wide piazzas, mountain scenery, with six acres, or more, if desired. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, 67 Wall street.

TO LET.—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow Place, Houston street, between Sullivan and Macdougal, and in Macdougal street near Houston street. Rent $700. F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 31 Macdougal st., or No. 56 Wall street.

TO LET.—At Ravenswood, on the East River, several beautiful Cottages, varying in size from 8 to 20 rooms, rents from $150 to $700 per annum. Their locations for attraction and convenience to the city cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton street, second floor, Room No. 3, from 11½ to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET UNTIL THE 1st OF MAY.—THE SECOND story front of No. 11 Maiden Lane, near Broadway, (the Dry Goods store.)

TO LET.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED COAL YARD and office in Leonard near Church street. Inquire of F. E. WALLACE, 57 Exchange place, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—IN THE TOWN OF KINSMAN, Trumbull County, Ohio. A Farm, consisting of 95 acres, with Dwelling House, Barns, Stable and Out House, and a fine Orchard of select Fruit Trees. Also, the Public House known as the Kinsman Hotel, situated in the centre of the town of Kinsman, Ohio. Also, in the village of Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, New York, a House and Lot, containing 1½ acres of land with a fine young Orchard of the Fruit Trees of select varieties. Two minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. For particulars, apply to JOHN R. STANHOPE, Kinsman, Ohio, or to J. & N. BRIGGS, No. 82 South st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large and substantial built house, No. 43 Bleecker street, with ten rooms in rear, and all the modern improvements. Lot is 25 feet 8 inches front, 27 feet 6 inches rear, and 100 feet deep. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story and basement house, 25x40, with a piazza extension, built for the owner, and admirably finished, with modern improvements, lot 25x100. The situation is beautiful, 318 Bergen street, between Hoyt and Bond, commanding, from the roof, a fine view of Greenwood and Gowanus Bay. Price $7000, half cash. The place is very desirable, and cheap.

FOR SALE.—A Country Seat, with 2½ acres, on the northwest side of Staten Island, one mile up from Factoryville Landing, having choice fruit trees of all sorts, fine view, excellent water, unsurpassed for health and a good neighborhood; a plank walk from the ferry; in every respect desirable as a genteel residence. E. C. SCHENCK, 20 Nassau street.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—IN WEST-chester county, near Tarrytown, of 130 acres; part with river view. Plenty of fruit and wood, never-failing streams and excellent soil. Good two story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. O. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 76 Nassau street.

EVENING EXPRESS.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1861.

THE CAPITAL—NO DANGER.

The *crisis*, so far as the capital,—and the capital,—are concerned, we are satisfied, from the latest information to hand,—is past. Our private advices come down to 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and by telegraph the accounts are still later. At that time everything was quiet, and the panic that had previously prevailed had almost entirely disappeared. Gen Scott says he has troops enough now at his command to hold the city against all assaults for at least thirty days, and as every day is adding to the means of defence, we think all apprehension of an attempt even of assault may be dismissed from the public mind. For the present, then, we think we may say All's Well

VIRGINIA.

From gentlemen who came through from points beyond Washington, last night, we gather some important information concerning the real state of affairs in the Old Dominion. It would seem to be certain that a complete panic prevails all through the State, under the apprehension that a combined attack is to be made from the North West, and by way of Pennsylvania and the sea. Of course, no such purpose is intended, and all such stories have their origin with the Secessionists, who start them in order to inflame the people against the Government. In general, the slaves are very quiet and more excited about the soldiers than anybody else. There is but little travel except of a military character. The destruction of Government property at Norfolk is said to be greater even than what the journals have stated, and no one can realize the feeling it occasions in the city and throughout the State

SOUTH CAROLINA.

How true it is, that the agencies which evoke revolution are ever among the first to be swept away, or thrust into the background, when revolution is fairly started! Awhile ago, South Carolina, the originator of the Montgomery Republic, filled a vast space, for so small a State, in the public eye,—and Charleston, for months, was as mighty a place as Sebastopol was during the Anglo French war in the Crimea. But the march of events, since the surrender of Fort Sumter, has been so rapid and so overwhelming that Carolina and Charleston are now invisible, or forgotten, in the new scenes and new actors which occupy the stage. And in due time, as this terrible drama goes on, the men and the States that now seem to be all in all, will be, in obedience to this same law of mutation, of infinitely less importance in the eyes of mankind than they are to-day.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

We have tried to keep the run of the President of the Confederated States,—in our exchanges,—and the telegraphic rumors,—but it is the attempt without the deed. The newspaper correspondents of some of the North Carolina papers locate him at Charleston,—but the telegraphers bring him up to Richmond, Va. We think, however, that the telegraph must be mistaken. People, who were in Richmond on Tuesday last, state positively, that he certainly was not there then. The Vice President, Mr. Stephens, was there,—and it does not appear that Mr Davis was even expected. The real business of the Vice President in coming to Virginia at this crisis, was to strengthen the backbone of the secessionists,—a work of supererogation—because, the Ordinance of Secession had been "rushed through" the Convention before the Vice President could reach Richmond.

SOUTHERN TEMPER.

For the first time in many days we have a Southern mail from beyond Washington, and we are now enabled, therefore, to see in what spirit the war movement of the North is contemplated there. As part of the current history of the day, we lay before the reader copious extracts from the Richmond and other Virginia journals, all of which go most conclusively to demonstrate that the Old Commonwealth now is the heart and soul of the revolutionary movement. The Southern heart is fired, just as the Northern heart is fired,—and when the two conflagrations meet, clasp, and close in, the catastrophe will be one which will make mankind turn pale with affright.

THE SEIZURES AT WILMINGTON.

A gentleman connected with a shipping firm in this city, left Wilmington, via Baltimore, on Monday last. He states that a misapprehension prevailed in Wilmington as to the cause of the detention of the steamship Parkersburg at New York, that vessel having been chartered as a transport by our government from H. B. Cromwell & Co., 86 West street, seized. The Parkersburg and North Carolina are regular trading vessels between New York and Wilmington, and believing that the former had been seized by our government, the North Carolina authorities detained the latter as an act of "reprisal." Several schooners which were loading for New York, were detained until such time as something further could be heard concerning the Parkersburg. The people of New York, however, need be under no apprehension, as it is believed that as soon as the Wilmingtonians shall learn the true state of affairs, the vessels will be permitted to proceed on their voyage; and it is not improbable they may be now on their way.

THE CITY.

The excitement is quieting down. The prevailing conviction now, that the Capital is safe, has dissipated the feverish feeling that was everywhere apparent in the earlier part of the week. The departure of so many men for the theatre of the impending conflict, has likewise thinned off the throngs in the streets. Last night, down town, everything had about resumed its former tranquillity. The extensive sheds in course of erection in the Park, are still unoccupied,—and the roll of the drum is heard only at long intervals.

NOW, FOR THE NEWS.

The American Telegraph Company will commence receiving messages from Washington this morning.—Those deposited at the office here (21 Wall street,) before half past 1 o'clock of each day will reach Washington the same evening. Arrangements are being made by which an almost hourly communication will be made with Washington. The Express will thus be enabled to furnish to the public a much fuller and more reliable idea of the state of affairs at Washington than has been possible for some days past.

NO BLOCKADE.

The report that Baltimore was to be blockaded, and that the frigate Constitution, had been ordered up from Annapolis to the mouth of the Patuxent, for that purpose, must be incorrect,—for our latest advices from Annapolis, state in terms too positive to be questioned, that the Constitution would sail for New York on Thursday, with the midshipmen from the naval school at Annapolis as passengers.

It is gratifying to have assurances, moreover, that the secession feeling in the Monumental City is quieting down, and that reason once more is resuming its sway.

ART.

MR. CHURCH'S PICTURE.—The long talked of, and long expected picture of Mr Church, "The Icebergs," is at length completed, and displayed to the public at this unseasonable juncture. Inter arma silent artes as well as leges. Still, there will be found many, willing to distract their minds for a while from the cares and anxieties and excitements of the times, by the charms of one of the most admirable pictures yet painted by an American. It is called "The North," but we have chosen first to mention it by the title by which it is best known, and which has infinitely a more exact significance than that recently given to it, and which savors indeed a little of claptrap.

The idea of painting the Icebergs is itself magnificently poetical, it could only occur to a mind eminently original and eminently secure of its own powers. No other painter had attempted to cope with this comparatively unknown theme, no other indeed had essayed such various and stupendous themes as Church. The irresistible flow of the mightiest of cataracts, and the immensity of a mountain range in equatorial regions, were fitting preludes to this daring penetration into the arcana of Nature, in that cold and inaccessible clime whither she withdraws herself and her secrets, as if secure that none will be venturesome enough to follow. But the man who had been obstructed neither by tropical heats nor by the tumbling masses of Niagara, was not to be deterred by frozen or oceanic barriers. For Church has this peculiarity—he is eminently daring in his originality, eminently confident of his own ability, and yet remarkably modest, remarkably anxious to be correct and truthful, remarkably persistent in his endeavors to copy nature. He is satisfied with representing; he thinks that his imagination is sufficiently displayed by the results he pictures. He does not, like some geniuses, aim at producing the impossible; he does not set to work to fancy a mountain, or a waterfall, or an iceberg, and give us his fancy on canvass, very beautiful, or very grand, but entirely unlike reality.

Therefore, many will, on first looking at his latest work, be utterly surprised, they will see something entirely different from what they go expecting to see. They will anticipate a glaring mass of white, they will look for a uniformity of color almost oppressive; and they will find nothing of the sort. Church himself may have had just such not unnatural notions, but if he ever had, his absolute experiences off the coast of Labrador have corrected them, and in his present picture, he gives as nearly as he is able, a representation of an Iceberg scene. We are supposed to be placed on a berg, looking out upon an immense mass that forms a sort of semi circle, within which is our stand point, one aperture only is left, out of which the sea stretches off into the distance, with a vraisemblance, which is wonderful, and which it will be well to remember; for in no other portion of the picture, can the ordinary traveller say that there is any vraisemblance. The ice, the water, the clouds, all assume different aspects from any with which we are familiar. The masses of ice glow with nearly every prismatic hue, the sunlight seems to glance upon them only to bring out the most gorgeous tints of opal and sapphire and beryl, till the great piles look like huge stones of the most precious crystal, or like frozen rainbows; the expected dazzling white is exchanged for a combination of colors, laid on with such exquisite skill that they seem to flicker and fade, and change and glisten, while you gaze. Of course the white preponderates, but it is constantly relieved by this gorgeous and unexpected variety.

The water and the sky, instead of retaining their usual brilliancy of green and blue, are by this juxtaposition made to assume comparatively soberer hues except where a wave dashes over the berg and sparkles in lucid emerald, the sea is dull and almost cinnamon colored, and the clouds into which the mountain peaks of the frozen element seem to penetrate, hang heavily and almost murkily around. The peaks themselves are quite as grand and rugged in their forms as most imaginations can conceive, but the surpassing beauty in which they are enveloped deprives their grandeur of some of its awfulness, so that the emotional effect of the picture is quite different from what most spectators are disposed to receive. The very loneliness is relieved by the crowd of color; the very distance is not so appalling, the very height of the icebergs seems less overwhelming, the very blackness of those bergs that can scarcely be distinguished away in the horizon, is mitigated, the very coldness of the atmosphere which is so well suggested that you shiver, is yet mollified by this mingling of hues; so that to most people it seems rather as if they were ushered into the chamber where the sun had slept, or into some of the magnificent grottoes of Neptune's domain, than into the very house and cradle of Boreas.

After a while, however, the surprise is forgotten, and the influences of the scene and climate begin to be exerted; you perceive the utter loneliness of the region; the grandeurs look chilling in their intensity and immensity; the clouded sky and obscure waters that shut you in this strange receptacle, seem awful in their unchanging and unnatural gloom, the reversal of the order of things,—this dazzling color below, while the sunbeams above seem to come from an atmosphere illuminated, affects the spectator, and the beauty that at first was enchanting but unwelcome, becomes at last ghastly and almost repelling, though still as beautiful as ever.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The benefits of managers are generally such matters of course that it is scarcely necessary for the journalist to call attention to them. However, such has been the singular *good* fortune and *bad* fortune in the same season, of Mr. Nixon, that we cancel the want of necessity in the present instance, and will say a few words about the manager of Niblo's. In his actual management he has been lucky. With Forrest as well as with many of the secondary speculations of his management he has been singularly fortunate. Indeed, Rarey paid for a brief time better than even Forrest was at the same period doing, while at the South and in Havana the Circus which he was then travelling with was more than fortunate. He might have considered his season in all things since last May a truly prosperous one, when within the last five days he receives a letter from Mr. Vanarden, an agent of his, dated April 11th, at Ocracoke, Hyde county, North Carolina, informing him that the Philadelphia brigantine "Black Squall," Captain H. W. King, was wrecked on the night of April 8th, when the whole cargo was a total loss. By this disaster he loses the Mare Zaidee (she will with great difficulty be replaced, should she ever be so, by him), Diamond and Cupid, the ponies which he purchased from Mr Cook—Alexander and Nero (the last, the oldest horse in public life on this continent,) and four other valuable horses. His properties and wardrobe were in a large part embarked in this brigantine, and almost the whole of them have been lost, with the animals on board. The losses by this calamity amount to more than $30,000. Under these circumstances, we call upon the public, even in *these times*, to remember a Manager who has always dealt liberally with them, and who was the first to organize a Benefit for the families of the sons of New York who may perish in the war. This Benefit will take place on Monday evening, and we call upon those who may patronize it, not to forget this evening, when that of the manager himself is offered. He deserves that it should be filled.

DESPATCHES FOR ENGLAND.—The steamship United Kingdom, which left this port on Tuesday last for Glasgow, will call off Cape Race this afternoon or to-morrow for the latest news and despatches. The line to Cape Race has been down for some days, in consequence of a terrific storm throughout Newfoundland, but may possibly be in order to-day, in which case [illegible] the United Kingdom.

THE WAR.

Concentration of Troops in Washington.

THE CAPITAL SAFE!

The St. Louis Arsenal Taken by the Illinoisians.

From the Morning Express.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26

Houston (Texas) advices say that a courier had arrived from Indianola, stating that the federal troops had encamped at Green Lake, taken Indianola, and commenced fortifying themselves. The troops number 600, and an additional six hundred were expected from San Antonio.

Judge Hays, with a party of Texans and two pieces of artillery, is fortifying himself with cotton bales and sand bags on Dog Island. He feared that he would be attacked by the Federal forces.

A letter from Brownsville says that news had been received that Cortinas with 600 Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande at Roma, laid the town in ashes, and killed eighteen Americans. Two companies at Ringgold Barracks have started in pursuit.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 26.

A special messenger has just arrived from Hughes' Ferry stating that Gen Harney, of Missouri, was last night arrested at that point and carried to Richmond in irons. I have no confidence in this, but the messenger states that he was thus informed last night.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26th.—The city presents a most warlike and military appearance. The streets are guarded with volunteers, and the beat of the drum and the heavy tramp of armed men are heard day and night.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE WATCHING SENATOR MASON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

Senator Mason is in the city. He says he came here to settle the estate of some of his relatives. A secret vigilance committee is watching him closely.

The Latest Reports from Washington, Annapolis and the South.

HOW THINGS STOOD ON THURSDAY—ARRIVAL OF THE MARION, MONTGOMERY, AND SLOOP-OF-WAR PERRY, FROM NEW YORK—THE 69TH DISEMBARKING—THE "CONSTITUTION" COMING TO NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL TROOPS GUARDING THE RAILROAD JUNCTION—IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND—THE STEAMER JAMESTOWN TO BE FITTED UP FOR WAR PURPOSES—THE CONSERVATIVE INFLUENCE AT BALTIMORE—MAINE MEN ORDERED TO QUIT THE STATE, ETC., ETC.

PERRYVILLE, April 26.

The steamer Wyoming has just arrived here from Annapolis. She sailed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Two steamers of the New York fleet, the Marion and the Montgomery, under convoy of the brig of war Perry, bringing three Regiments, arrived at Annapolis during last night.

The 69th Regiment was disembarking.

It was reported that the road is clear to Washington, and Genl. Kelm had gone on.

It is supposed that the Constitution would sail for New York to-day, having the midshipmen from the naval school on board of her.

The Baltimore Sun says "a train started for Washington yesterday afternoon. When it reached Annapolis junction the Federal troops were found lining the road, and put back apprehending seizure. The Seventh Regiment of New York, and part of the Massachusetts Volunteers took up the line of march from Annapolis early on Wednesday morning and arrived at the junction at ten yesterday morning. They left for Washington, and the train returned. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the train again left with the Massachusetts Regiment. On the arrival of the Seventh Regiment at Washington, they marched up the avenue to the President's House, and thence to the War Department.

Six thousand volunteers are in Richmond ready for service.

A State battery is being erected at Yorktown, and another three miles above Richmond.

The steamship Jamestown has been fitted up at Richmond for war purposes.

Four thousand troops are at Harper's Ferry, and 3,000 at Norfolk.

There will be 25,000 volunteers at Richmond by the close of the week.

Passengers from Wilmington, N. C., report the seizure of every Northern vessel in port—with their cargoes. There were some 20 or 30 vessels in all.

The schooner Anna J. Russell, with wheat, at Richmond, for a Massachusetts port, has been seized.

It is reported that the troops at Harper's Ferry have been ordered to some other point, supposed to be near the capital.

The Baltimore Sun has a leader which seems to indicate that the conservative influence is gaining ground in that city. It emphatically declares that it is not a secession paper. It says that the passage of an ordinance of secession by the Legislature would be an arrogation of power not vested in it. It favors calling a State Convention, the delegates to be elected directly from the people. It denies the stories of violence to Union men at Baltimore.

There is very little news.

Among the passengers going North in to-night's train, are five Maine timber men ordered out of Virginia. They report that three schooners, General Knox, Victory, and Georgia, of Maine, were seized in Pakumka River, Va. Cannon were placed aboard the General Knox, and the secession flag hoisted. The Maine men were ordered to leave by Col. Lee on Saturday, and placed under guard. They obtained a pass from Governor Letcher out of the State. They were interrupted frequently, being intercepted by troops at Baltimore. They appealed to Gen Trimble personally, who expressed regret that the travellers were interfered with and protected their departure. Intelligent men from Baltimore express their confidence that the secession vote will now be overruled.

The Sun's leader of to-day is regarded as a most favorable symptom of the index of future events.

A gentleman declared publicly in the parlor of Barnum's Hotel that the Secession flag would not be allowed to remain in that city many days.

Most indisputable evidences have been received to-night of a reaction in the public sentiment of Baltimore.

A gentleman whose veracity cannot be doubted, states that before he left this morning he was gratified to see the stars and stripes flying over the "Minute Men's Headquarters" and on "Butchers' Hill."

The silence of the Union men seems to have been more powerful than clamor, and the rabid Secessionists have defeated their own purposes.

There is a great feeling among business men for the re-establishment of trade, and silent conservatism is changing gradually to open Unionism. There is no doubt as to this state of affairs.

At the time the train left Washington at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, all was quiet.

There was not much news of importance.

A passenger reports that he had heard nothing of the rumor of Lord Lyons appealing to President Lincoln for sixty days armistice.

He saw the arrival of the Seventh Regiment at one o'clock on the afternoon of his departure. All well.

The Seventh built the bridge on the road, and relaid the track.

While the Massachusetts Eighth were moving to Washington, orders were received to stop at the junction and guard that point.

MARYLANDERS INVADING PENNSYLVANIA

A STAMPEDE OF NEGROES.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—It is reported that an attack was made by Marylanders on Hanover village, York county, on Tuesday last, occasioned by a great stampede of negroes. Reliable accounts say that whole families are crossing into Adams, York and Franklin counties in this State. A report places the total loss of slaves by Maryland since the troubles began at five hundred. Great fears are entertained in the border counties of Maryland of the departure of the entire slave population.

FROM WASHINGTON.

HARRISBURG, April 26.

Large numbers of Virginians arrived here to-night via Chambersburg. They were required to take a test oath to take up arms or be imprisoned. They took the oath and where compelled then to escape.

Others had escaped without taking the oath, most of whom were from Fairfax County.

John McElhone, a well known Congressional reporter, arrived here to-night from Washington as bearer of government despatches. He left Washington yesterday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and reports that Washington is safe for the present.

Communication with Annapolis has been perfectly opened.

He confirms the recent advices that the Seventh Regiment of New York, and other forces have safely arrived.

Large quantities of flour are deposited at the Capital.

Virginians here say that fully 16,000 troops in that State are under arms.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

Official advices, received to-night from Washington, show that 4,000 Northern troops entered the city before 4 o'clock yesterday. There was an abundance of provisions following.

Perfect security is felt relative to defence.

The Keystone State escorted by the Pawnee, passed up the Potomac without molestation, and reached Washington Wednesday night, landed 260 marines and sailors, and left Wednesday night, destination unknown. No attempt was made to intercept her progress.

One of the arrivals here to-night is that of a native of Virginia, formerly an officer in the Federal House of Representatives. He is a Democrat of the Breckinridge school, and brought the title deeds of his estate with him. He expects his property, which is worth $40,000, confiscated.

He reports that every man is compelled to serve or leave.

The Baltimore American of this morning, says that Washington is represented to be quiet, and now that reinforcements are freely arriving, the fears of the people of an attack are abating. Great numbers, however, are leaving the city and coming towards Baltimore. The road is lined with vehicles of all descriptions, filled with people, trunks and furniture. [illegible] are mostly on duty at various [illegible] of the city, so that but few are seen on the Avenue. A casual visitor would suppose that nothing unusual was transpiring at the Federal Capital.

From a gentleman who left Annapolis yesterday morning, we learn that there had been a great increase in the number of troops landed Wednesday and yesterday. The enclosure of the Naval Academy is literally filled with them. The privates were not generally allowed to enter the city, but the officers were moving about in every direction, and making purchases to such an extent as to cause quite a brisk business among the shopkeepers. They were also purchasing horses and vehicles, and paying large prices for them. Horses not worth $100 had been sold them as high as $250 and $300. Our informant said that there was scarcely a horse left within six miles of the city.

By information gleaned from those who accompanied the train, it would appear that reinforcements are being rapidly thrown into Washington. One train which passed the Junction was said to have contained 951 men. Up to the latest arrival 3,000 troops had passed the Junction, going towards the Capital, and 6,000 more were on the march between Annapolis and the Junction, leaving 1,000 at Annapolis.

It is said that the Government has in use on the road other cars than those seized at Washington and at Annapolis, and it is supposed the cars have been transported from the Philadelphia road by the steamer Maryland, now plying regularly between the Susquehanna and Annapolis.

There is but little evidence of ill feeling on the part of the inhabitants along the line of road towards the troops. Many incidents are related as showing their avoidance of everything calculated to offend or in any way trespassing on private rights.

The soldiers were buying freely of the inhabitants, and striking bargains for poultry and spring chickens, and paying whatever price was asked. In one instance a squad of New Yorkers being bountifully entertained with substantial Maryland fare at the nominal price of a quarter a head, they paid their host a dollar each as a mark of their appreciation of the quantity and quality of the dinner.

We learn from Alexandria that it is unusually quiet, and the town is bristling with bayonets and cannons, and the churches are all occupied by troops from the surrounding country.

Preparations were making for the erection of a battery at the White House Fishery, near Mount Vernon. It was rumored, however, that Gov Letcher has refused to allow any interruption of the navigation of the Potomac by the Government.

The U. S. steamer Pawnee was cruising up and down the river to watch the movements of Virginia, and to convoy any vessels that might appear with troops on board.

Definite information has been received here, we learn through a reliable source, that Gov. Letcher has issued instructions to Gen Hooper directing that the troops on the Border act on the defensive and make no aggressive movement either against the Federal forces or to aid Maryland.

It is understood that as soon as the Government has accomplished its present designs in transporting sufficient reinforcements to Washington, which will probably be by the end of the week, that the regular travel between this city and the Capital will be resumed.

(BY MAIL.)

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

Appearance of the City.

WASHINGTON, April 26

One sees nobody here after 11 or 12 at night but men in arms. There are troops in every public building, and a guard in front of every Department. An European military camp could not look more hostile or belligerent, from the heights of Georgetown to the extreme opposite borders of the District of Columbia. Videttes fly over the city at all hours, reporting to head quarters of all that is transpiring. I have been to the top of the Observatory to answer, by inspection, the reports that Virginia is erecting batteries on the opposite shores at Arlington. There are no signs of any mud works, nor indeed far down the Potomac, and all the vessels, large and small, which have followed the channel have arrived safely. Many, however, have been seized both by the authorities of the Federal Government and by the State of Virginia.

Here there is an equal panic, which, however, is subsiding among sensible people, that Washington City is to be invaded from the Virginia shores, or by way of Harper's Ferry. Washington City will be defended, and troops will come here in numbers to effect that purpose, but neither side, at present, intends any attack upon the other.

It seems to be the deliberate purpose to cut off all communication with the North from Baltimore, while allowing a free intercourse with the South, via Norfolk. There is folly and madness in this, and if persisted in it will lead to retaliation, by-and-bye, from all quarters.

WASHINGTON, April 24

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

Is rather a beleaguered city than the Capital of the United States. Everything is military and nothing pacific. Every body expects war, and reason has fled from rulers and people. You can have no idea of the excitement, the phrensy, the passion and the fear. Every body who can, leaves the city. The government is resolved to have troops here at any cost, and one can see nothing in prospect but the most dire civil war. Women and children are flying from the city—north and south—by every conveyance the country affords, and there is real alarm among the people. Virginia and Maryland lay hold of every conveyance they can seize, and the government in like manner watches and seizes all that it can lay hands upon. Anarchy, indeed, rules the hour, and the blood is everywhere up at fever heat. In social life the effect is most painful, as even many of the women array themselves upon the side of secession or the Union. The resignations, both in civil and military life, are so many that the government can not keep pace with them, and all the departments are really in need of reliable public servants. The disposition to resign from the public service is contagious, and almost every man born south of the Potomac regards it as his duty to abandon the government [illegible] its fate.

The Navy Department is obliged to call upon the Retired List for active officers, and every one who is loyal to the Government, is called upon to make his loyalty manifest in some form or other. Now and then a partisan spirit is manifest, but most men are willing to abandon the partisan in a desire to maintain what is left of authority and the Government.

All business is suspended, and the city, if not in a state of actual anarchy, resembles in everything but bloodshed, the consequences of civil war.

THE COAST SURVEY.

The young men, employed in this department of the public service, organized themselves into a military Company, and tendered themselves, through the Superintendent, and the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Secretary of War, who announces that he has troops enough at present, for the protection of the city and its public property.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED TO THE CLERKS,

has given offence to scores of good Union men from the border States, who regard it as an attack upon their fidelity, and as uncalled for, and unjust. A hundred of this class have thrown up their commissions, to the great regret of old citizens here. They were ready enough to defend the capitol, the public property and the city, but regarded the oath as an impeachment of their fidelity, and a demand upon them for services belonging alone to the Government troops. The public service suffers from this, in the absence of those necessary to perform the ordinary duties of the Departments.

PROVISIONS, FLOUR &c.

The War Department has seized two sloop loads of flour, owned by Mr Dodge, of Georgetown, and destined for New York. It has been driven to the city, and sold to families at cost. Flour, therefore, has fallen since yesterday from $12 to $10 per bbl. There is an immense quantity in the city, and the ground floors of the Public Buildings are laden with it and other provisions. There is, therefore, no danger of starvation at present.

Last night the Government had stored away 13,000 bbls of flour and 10,000 of pork, with other things in proportion. The garrison is well stocked. Many of these provisions are piled up against the marble columns and upon the beautiful tesselated marble floors of the Capitol. The Stars and Stripes are now, day and night, kept over the Senate and House of Representatives,—as if Congress was in session. No man can enter any where without a military card of admission. Every entrance is barricaded for an attack or siege, neither of which I believe will ever be made.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT

There is a growing and intense excitement for the coming of this regiment among the people here from the North. The New Yorkers are looked upon as invincible in courage, skill and manliness, and the Virginians will not like to encounter them and still less the Marylanders. But in these times of civil war there is no respect for persons, antecedents, or States. Fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, brothers and sisters are arrayed against each other, and some are now in open arms breathing the deadliest hostility. God help the country and support all its true friends.

M. D. C.

The New York and Massachusetts Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 21—3 P. M.

No State troops have arrived here since Friday after the mob assailed the Massachusetts Regiment. There are 3,100 still at Annapolis, ready to march and awaiting the orders of the Federal Government. Whether they will come by land or attempt to come by sea is questionable at this writing (1 P. M.) At present they are all safe on the United States Government grounds at Annapolis with the Governor of Maryland and Col. Hughes of Maryland, (an Ex-M. C., educated at West Point) ready to oppose their march. Any advance by land must, therefore, be attended with bloodshed.

THE CITY ARMS.

Mayor Berrett had seven hundred arms taken from him yesterday. They have been long in his possession, and, as he argues, *for good purposes*. They were, however, given to him by Secretary Floyd, and the act therefore is tainted by the War Department.

THE MARYLAND TROOPS

line the whole District as a guard, and are watched in turn. On Friday the Legislature meet, and a few days, it is believed, will put Maryland out of the Union by the act of the Legislature and the people. There is a communication kept open to the Relay House by the Government, and occasional messengers find their way to Annapolis. No one, however, is allowed to come and depart from Baltimore, and the gates are shut down upon all the mails to the North with but little hopes that they will be re-opened for some time to come.

All is labor and confusion in the Departments, and you may picture Washington as a city where confusion reigns worse confounded. Baltimore is equally [illegible] and Maryland no less than Baltimore—Annapolis, also is a great military camping ground.

[illegible] ATTACK ON CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Acting under orders from the President of the United States, an expedition of Illinois volunteers crossed over to St Louis last night, advanced upon the federal arsenal at St. Louis and brought away immense stores of artillery, ammunition and small arms, which had been stored at that post.

Among the articles taken were twenty-one thousand stand of arms and a park of artillery. There was no resistance.

CAIRO, ILL., April 26.—Passengers from the South report that troops are being raised at Memphis, Randolph and other Southern points. Their plan is to proceed by railroad to Columbus, Ky., and from there march to Cairo, attacking it from the opposite side of the river.

The steamer J. D. Perry, from St. Louis to Memphis, was brought to last night but no contraband goods were found on her, and she was allowed to proceed.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The steamer C. E. Hillman, from St. Louis to Nashville, was abandoned by its officers and crew, opposite this place to-day. The deserted steamer was boarded by Capt Scott, of the steamer Swallow, who found on board 1,000 kegs of powder, and a large quantity of other contraband goods. It is supposed that the captain and crew of the Hillman deserted her for fear of consequences if caught by the troops at this point.

SECESSION SPREADING IN MISSOURI.

WARSAW, Mo., April 26.—A large Southern Rights meeting was held at Clinton, Henry County, yesterday, and resolutions were passed, condemning the course of the delegates from this district to the State Convention, and favoring immediate secession; also commending the Legislature to pass a secession ordinance.

The following is one of the resolutions:

"That we request our Governor to repel, by military force, any attempt of the Republican Administration to march troops through the limits of this State, for the purpose of making war upon the Southern States, or for the purpose of reinforcing the [illegible] arsenals in this State."

Another resolution compliments Governor Jackson's reply to Lincoln's demand for troops as the [illegible] and noblest act of his life.

A company of cavalry has been raising.

At a meeting at Belmont, Henry County, last Wednesday, the Southern flag was hoisted by fifteen young ladies, assisted by forty others.

The feeling is overwhelming in Benton, Henry and St. Clair Counties for secession, and meetings are held daily.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Twenty-two thousand stand of arms, with ammunition, were sent from the United States armory in this city to Alton last night, whence they will be forwarded to the Springfield armory for the Illinois troops.

Rumors being current yesterday that the powder magazine of Messrs Laflin, Smith & Boies, five miles above the city, would be seized by irresponsible parties, Mr. Laflin called on the police commissioners to prevent it, and a detachment of the State militia was ordered out to guard it last night. To-day all the powder was purchased by the State government.

The Evening Journal learns by letter and private sources that two Germans were arrested at Wentzville, Mo., who confessed that a plan had been laid to burn the bridges on the North Missouri, Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads, to prevent the concentrating troops in St. Louis from the interior.

Volunteers continue to enter the arsenal under the President's proclamation, and there are now about [illegible]00 troops there undergoing vigorous drilling.

Several companies of State militia are recruiting and a strict guard is kept over their armories every night.

Kenneth McKenzie, one of the oldest merchants of St. Louis, died this morning.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—The municipal authorities have returned from yesterday's conference with the citizens of Madison and Cincinnati, expressing confidence that amicable relations will be preserved between the three cities during the state of affairs.

The troops which left for the Southern Confederacy yesterday, went manned and against the advice of the Governor.

The report that arms belonging to this Commonwealth went forward for their use, is denied by the highest official authority.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, April 26th.—A portion of the Hudson Brigade arrived here to-day, and were quartered in tents near the State Arsenal. The troops are now being furnished with clothing, and it is thought a portion will be sent off on Monday.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 26.—Seven additional companies have been enrolled since 1 P. M. The terms of service required of volunteer militia is two years, unless sooner discharged. The following is the pay of volunteers: Sergeant Major, Quarter Master Sergeant, Principal Musicians, Chief Bugler, $21 per month; First Sergeant of Company, $20; Corporals, $13; Buglers and Musicians, $12; Privates, $11.

The Mayor, Common Council and citizens of Buffalo have solicited the Governor to order the 65th Regiment out for immediate service, and the Governor will comply with the request.

FROM THE SOUTH.

LATEST BY MAIL.

We have by the "Keystone" via the Potomac, the first Southern mail we have had since the outbreak, from which we make the following extracts:

A letter from the Hon. John M. Botts to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States is published in the Richmond Dispatch. Mr Botts declares against the policy of the Administration, and urges upon the Cabinet a "truce to hostilities," and the final recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Spirit of the Journals.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

On, On to Washington!

The capture of Washington city is perfectly within the power of Virginia and Maryland, if Virginia will only make the proper effort by her constituted authorities; nor is there a single moment to lose. The entire population pant for the onset; there never was half the unanimity amongst the people before, nor a tithe of the zeal, upon any subject, that is now manifested to take Washington, and drive from it every Black Republican who is a dweller there. From the mountain tops and valleys to the shores of the sea, there is one wild shout of fierce resolve to capture Washington city at all and every human hazard. The filthy cage of unclean birds must and will assuredly be purified by fire. The people are determined upon it, and are clamorous for a leader to conduct them to the onslaught. That leader will assuredly arise, aye, and that right speedily. It is not to be endured that this flight of abolition harpies shall come down from the black North for their roosts in the heart of the South, to defile and brutalize the land. They come as our enemies—they act as our most deadly foes—they promise us bloodshed and fire, and this is the only promise they have ever redeemed. The fanatical yell for the immediate subjugation of the whole South is going up hourly from untold voices of all the North; and for the purpose of making their work sure, they have determined to hold Washington city as the point from whence to carry on their brutal warfare. Our people can take it—they will take it—and Scott, the arch-traitor, and Lincoln the beast, combined, cannot prevent it. The just indignation of an outraged and deeply injured people will teach the Illinois Ape to repeat his race and retrace his journey across the borders of the free negro States still more rapidly than he came; and Scott, the traitor, will be given an opportunity at the same time to try the difference between "Scott's tactics" and the Shanghai drill for quick movements.

Great cleansing and purification are needed and will be given to the festering sink of iniquity, that wallow of Lincoln and Scott—the desecrated city of Washington—and many indeed will be the carcasses of dogs and caitiffs that will blacken the air on the gallows, before the great work is accomplished. So let it be.

(From the Richmond Whig, 23d.)

Programme of the Campaign!

That remarkable character, Greeley, of the Tribune, who combines the enviable philosophy of Plato with the fiery military genius of Caesar, unfolds the plan of operations of the Northern powers. Half a million of men are to be instantly marched upon the Southern States—meaning by instantly, as soon as they can be assembled. The calculation is, that from 30 to 40,000 men may be gathered in thirty days for the defence of Washington, which is conceded to be the weak point. In sixty days, at farthest, it is believed the metropolis may be rendered impregnable. This calculation does not take into consideration the secession of Virginia—a fact not then known—nor the indomitable pluck of Maryland, as lately exhibited in the streets of Baltimore. It rests on the supposition, that the Yankees will be permitted to carry out their plan without hindrance from any quarter—and especially that Jeff. Davis shall not reach the Potomac in sixty days. The happening of any such rash proceeding as this on the part of the impetuous Rebel, it is very frankly confessed, would mar a great many fine schemes. On this point we can, luckily, relieve the fears of the philosopher of the Tribune. *Jeff. Davis has no thought in the world of being on the Potomac sixty days from this time. According to our reckoning, the banks of the Hudson are not more than thirty days march from Montgomery!*

(From the same.)

Trouble at the North.

Notwithstanding the caving-in of the eupatrids at the North, there are unmistakable signs that a large mass of the population is strongly disaffected. The loafers and discharged workmen are brimful of war, and are crowding to the recruiting stations, and give the appearance of an intense military enthusiasm. War is *their only* recourse against starvation. But the class above them, who possess the means of subsistence, and who know the profits of Southern trade, look to war with their best customers as certain ruin. It is not strange that these people should be slow to enroll themselves or subscribe their money for the campaign. Besides these, there are many Southern men in the Northern cities, or persons connected by blood or interest with the South, and in the North-western States there are a great number of native-born Virginians, whom no force on earth could constrain to raise a hand against the old Commonwealth. They, if they fight at all—and they will be very apt to take a hand—will fight for the flag that inaugurated freedom on the continent.

Whatever may be the manifestations that may have been made by these various disaffected classes, it is certain that the Black Republicans are very uneasy about them. We do not open one of their sheets without observing malignant flings at concealed traitors, who are supposed to be giving aid and comfort to the Rebels. The whole force of existing laws is appealed to for their suppression—new laws are suggested, and mob violence threatened. The latter expedient has already been applied in the offices of the New York Herald, Journal of Commerce and Express—and their tone thereby completely changed.—By this system of pressure, the land, which boasted of free speech and free press, will very soon have neither, whatever be the effect in crushing out freedom of opinion and the existence of traitors!

(From the same.)

Northern Conservatives Caving In.

An address from Philadelphia to Mr Abraham Lincoln, and signed by Horace Binney, Jos. R. Ingersoll [illegible] declare their "unalterable determination to sustain the government," and to put down "treason and war against our country and nation." We [illegible] ex-President [illegible] harness to the same cry. In Boston, [illegible] Winthrop have not yet spoken—though the Boston Courier suggests as the most merciful mode of proceeding, with the Rebel States to overrun and crush them at once. The conservative papers in New York have been—not silenced—but forced to laud the despotic Government at Washington.

We may infer from these demonstrations what will be the probable course of most of the so-called conservatives of the North.

It may be alleged by way of apology, that they are constrained by fear for their personal safety. But this would be to contradict the assurance so often given, that the conservatives constitute the majority in the North. Both the supposition of fear and the assurances of a majority may be fallacious. We incline to think they are. We are rather disposed to refer the shameful defection to a general cause—the demoralizing tendency of Northern society. Moral courage is a virtue unknown in that region, and consequently not valued. We believe the North has produced no really great man since the days of the Revolution. We do not mean intellectually—but morally *and* intellectually. Their society tends to sharpen the intellect—and they have exhibited some very remarkable specimens of intellectual sharpness. But the truly grand character—grand in all its phases—such as Washington or Marshall, it is utterly impossible for their social *status* to produce. All attempts of that sort must inevitably prove failures and abortions. But for money getting and money-holding and for dexterous devices for turning sharp corners and for passing for something better than they really are, they can beat the world.

In this view of the matter, Messrs. Fillmore, Ingersoll & Co., are not free agents. They are the creatures of circumstances, which mould their moral being in spite of themselves. It would be something monstrous, or look like a war upon nature, if they were to exhibit moral courage and oppose the prevailing sentiment of the masses around them. They therefore naturally and without an effort fall into the current, and as that current at present leads to despotism, they gladly float upon its surface.

But in taking this plunge—in casting their fortunes with despotism—we suppose they have made up their minds to a sacrifice of whatever respect may have heretofore been entertained for them in this quarter of the world. They have been decent, plausible, respectable, fair-weather friends, and, for one and all of us, we bid them an eternal adieu!

A [illegible] Aristocrates!

A gentleman of this city was in New York last week. The scenes which he witnessed in the streets reminded him of the descriptions of the Reign of Terror in Paris. Nothing was wanting but the bloody guillotine to make the two pictures identical. The violent and diabolical temper, everywhere conspicuous showed but too clearly whither all things are tending in the commercial metropolis. A spirit is evoked, which can only be laid in blood. The desperadoes of that great city are now in the ascendant. At present, they are animated by very bloody designs against the South. They have been persuaded, or urged by hunger, to believe that by enlisting for the war, they will win bread and honor and riches. By-and-by, they may come to reflect there is an abundance of meat and bread and inexhaustible supplies of money all around them—in the banks, the palatial residences, in the fire-proof safes of the princely merchants. They may consider that all this meat and bread and money [illegible] savory food of the poor South. That they have only to demand to have it. That they have as much right, as men and Christians, to call for it and help themselves, as to be compelled to travel five or six hundred miles to plunder a poor people, who never did them any harm. It is quite natural for such thoughts as these to come into the heads of men, who, having no means of subsistence, and being elated with a sudden idea of their great importance, and seeing a wealth of treasure and good things all around them—to be had for the taking. We do not know that their quick wits have yet comprehended all the advantages of their position. But they will not be very slow in finding that they are masters of the situation. They have only, in swaggering along Broadway and looking into some of the magnificent stores that grace that vaunted street, or stepping into one of the Banks or looking over the list of the recipients of spoils by the last steamer from California—or the names of the subscribers to the last Government loan—the Grinnell's, King's Sons, &c., to be convinced that a military contribution on New York would yield a hundred fold more than they could hope to realize in ten bloody and desperate campaigns in the South.

Seizure of the Cahawba, and her Subsequent release—the Federal troops at Cairo, etc.

The steamship Cahawba, was seized on Thursday, at New Orleans, by a number of citizens under Capt. Shirreus, on their own responsibility; she was released afterwards by orders from Gov. Moore, who has received instructions from the Confederate government prohibiting and disapproving of any obstruction to commerce in Southern ports.

Orders have been sent to the Collector at Galveston, to raise the embargo at that port—general government alone having such power. The Cahawba was to sail, the same evening at six o'clock for New York, full of freight and passengers.

Gov Moore, in reply to a despatch relative to the seizure of boats in the Ohio river, has been instructed by the government at Montgomery to wait till the reports are confirmed, and then only to retaliate by seizing property belonging to citizens of Ohio.

Two thousand federal troops are reported at Cairo, with the intention of stopping all steamers bound South. If any attempt of the kind is made, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee will immediately concentrate large forces at Cairo to drive back the federal troops at all hazards. The navigation of the Ohio will be kept free at any cost.

BOSTON, April 26.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin's list of the business changes gives 16 failures and suspensions in New York, 12 in Boston and 19 in other places, being a total of 47 for the week.

Parisian Topics.

Fetes and Holidays—Amusements of the People—The One-Horse Drama in France—A Children's Party at Gen. Fleury's—The Promenade of Longchamp—A Bit of Historical Gossip—The Irrepressible Parisian—A [illegible] Dramatic [illegible]—An American Doctress in Paris—Play-acting a Profitable Trade—The "Knickerbocker" Coat—Cracked Crockery on the Rise, &c., &c.

[From our own Correspondent.]

PARIS, Friday, April 12, 1861.

One of the most curious customs of France are the fetes and fairs, which take place at fixed annual periods, according to the locality. The humblest village in the Empire has its fete, observed as scrupulously by the inhabitants, in their simple way, as is the anniversary of St. Napoleon by the Parisians themselves.

This fete-custom is very ancient, and exists in every nation of Europe, whatever its form of worship or the people. Protestant England has her fairs, and Protestant Prussia enumerates as many holidays as Rome itself. I know of but one country in which the people are too much occupied in the pursuit of wealth to celebrate, *en masse*, more than the national anniversary and Christmas. Need I name the country to which I refer?

Paris has a considerable number of holidays, all of which are observed with great nicety. The calendar days of rejoicing or fasting are New Year, Good Friday, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, Assumption (which also falls on the anniversary of Napoleon's birthday,) All Saints' Day and Christmas. In addition to these, each quarter of the capital, each faubourg, and all the towns in the suburbs, have their separate and particular celebration or "private Fourth of July." The fairs, too, are not novelties to strangers. During Holy Week, we have what is termed the "Ham Fair," on the boulevards in the lower part of the city; the broad avenue on both sides lined with hundreds of booths, in which "pork meat and sausages" in every conceivable variety, are sold in immense quantities. The estimate this year is that not less than 600,000 barrels were disposed of. After Easter, the "Gingerbread Fair" opens in the same populous locality I have just named, and is far more amusing than its predecessor. The commodity from which the fair derives its appellation is, in many instances, moulded in the most whimsical shapes, some being of such dimensions that purchasers are literally obliged to carry their acquisitions carried home upon a door! I have seen many a "gingerbread man" taller than myself—though that, certainly, is not saying much for the size of the former.

The scene of the Fair quite realizes the [illegible] entertained abroad of the picturesque gayety of the lower orders in France. There is a great crowd of workmen, peasants, grisettes in their smartest caps and a large sprinkling of inquisitive foreigners, who, if Americans or Englishmen, are somewhat surprised to find that there is no symptoms of drunkenness in the throng, no rowdyism, no brutality—nothing but genial good humor and frank joviality on all sides, tempered by that courtesy which is innate in the French character.

Of course the dramatic element comes in for a generous share in the making up of the fetes, and "blood and thunder" literature, at two sous admission, revels in glory. The absurdities of amateur theatricals, as sometimes brought before the notice of a select and favored circle in our own country, are nothing to the fun of these French "one-horse" shows. When the "Sanguinary Tinker," the "Mysterious Coal Scuttle," the "Subterranean Pill-Vendor" and pieces of similar kidney may be witnessed at these occasions for the low price of two cents, if I happen to be in the neighborhood, I always invest that sum, an indifference to the consequences of dissipating large amounts of money quite alarming to behold. Two or three days ago, I "assisted" at a representation of a most palpitating tragedy, whose title I bitterly regret not being able to communicate, (with a view to recommending it to some of your enterprising theatre adapters of French plays,) and I think the guffaws in which myself and other irreverent "outsiders" indulged during the performance will not soon be forgotten by the remainder of the audience, profoundly scandalized by our irreverent conduct.

To give you some idea of the play, I will mention that the plot reposes on the novel supposition that a bandit chief (who, in this instance, wore a slouching hat and a pair of unmentionables sadly in need of repair,) carries off a young lady by the name of Camille, and retains her prisoner, with a view to matrimony. Camille, however, turns a deaf ear to the blandishments of the brigand captain; and maintains a decided preference for ratsbane. At a pasteboard banquet, which takes place in presence of the audience, the unfortunate Camille watches the moment when her jailor is looking straight at her, to empty into her wine glass a powder carefully tied up in a white paper, and appearing to come fresh from the apothecary shop on the corner—which, of course, adds materially to the illusion. The robber, although he has seen the whole operation, suspects the young lady's intentions, and forthwith satisfies himself that his suspicions are well founded, by trying the contents of the wine glass upon one of his followers, who falls dead on the spot. Tableau.

Yet, might not the intelligent spectator mixing with the uneducated crowd absorbed in the contemplation of such a play as this, call to mind the immortal Poet enacting the ghost, in just such a booth, with even a worse orchestra than two discordant trombones and a cracked clarionette, before an audience of drunken watermen!

Children's parties are in great vogue at the moment. I borrow from the "France Hippique," a weekly Paris journal, a lively description of one given a few days ago, by Gen. Fleury, in honor of the Prince Imperial, now in his sixth year.

"The youthful guests who danced [illegible] number. In another room was Guignol's theatre, performing Punch and Judy to a numerous and deeply [illegible] to the guests. Mme. Fleury had organized most admirably this little fete, over which she presided with a charm peculiarly her own. The Emperor came to enjoy the pleasure of the Prince Imperial, and remained till the end, taking great interest in the proceedings of the youthful guests, whom she spoke to in turns. The Princess Lucien Murat also accompanied her son. The Prince Imperial wore the costume of a Pierrot, in white satin, and was extremely gay during the whole evening. Prince Murat appeared as a debardeur. The two sons of the Princess Joile were Pierrots, in white and blue, and her daughter a shepherdess, in white and pink. The most admired costumes were those of Mlle. Eugenie Walewska, as a butterfly, of Mlle Marie de Vardieres as a grisette of the time of Louis XV., her coiffure being quite a masterpiece; Mlle. de Metternich as a powdered debardeuse, pantaloons of sky-blue satin and a cambric jacket. Two little girls, between three and four years of age, Alexandrine Trubeskoi, and Marie Scharwaloff, who always kept together, were charming, one as a Cupid, in star spangled gauze, with white wings; and the other in the Neapolitan costume worn by Mario in the *Ballo in Maschera*. The eldest daughter of the Princess Trubeskoi was also a captivating Folly. Mlle de Brigode (five years) had a superb costume of a diablesse, in black, red and yellow. This little lady looked like a miniature of her mother as she appeared in a similar costume, two or three years ago, at the Countess Walewska's. The young masters of the house, MM. Maurice and Adrien Fleury, were two very pretty debardeurs. We may also mention a pretty child of M. Conneau, a gay little imp, M. Pierre de Bourgoing, the children of the Countess Sancey; those of Mme. Lafayette; M. de Saint Co[illegible], a very complete postilion of Longjumeau; Mlle. Errazu (five years,) as a Star; Mlle. Vimercati appeared in the elegant costume of Celine Montaland, in the *Pied de Mouton*. Mlle. de Vassart (seven years) was a Pierrette, and her brother a Pierrot. There were many Scotch costumes; two well got-up Albanians; and several Neapolitan fishermen, in Mario style, which is the favorite this year. Strauss's orchestra played for the dancers. Though broad day, it was supposed to be night, and the rooms were brilliantly lighted up. About four o'clock an enormous Easter egg made its appearance in the saloon, and was immediately surrounded by a crowd of eager assailants, who soon tore open its capacious sides and found a complete arsenal of toys. The fete terminated at seven o'clock, and will no doubt be long remembered by all who shared its pleasures."

Of course you have all heard of the promenade of Longchamps, the fashionable Parisian pilgrimage which takes place annually at the close of Lent. It continues three days, and, during that period, if the weather be propitious, the throng of elegantly dressed people and fine equipages which fairly blocks up the broad Champs Elysees and the drives of the Bois de Boulogne, is something really quite wonderful. It is proper to remark, however, that the display, although perhaps more brilliant this year than ever before, is rapidly losing the quality which has so long perpetuated the custom, and the inroads of [illegible]dom, here, as in all the public phases of Parisian social life, will, in all probability, end by the speedy destruction of the Promenade de Longchamps, as no longer *comme il faut*.

[illegible] and con[illegible] would be a mystery on the part of any other people, but nothing is more natural than for the French to have turned an originally pious pilgrimage into an occasion for airing their new finery. At the present day, the word Longchamps is associated with two ideas only, spring fashions and fall races; but there was a time, forgotten alas! by the oldest inhabitant, when it suggested thoughts of simplicity and humility, virtues consigned to oblivion with the last vestiges of the convent which once stood on the spot now profaned by Sunday struggles between gentlemen riders, jockeys and their steeds, for cups, pools and purses!

The monastery of Longchamp, origin of the pilgrimage thus singularly perverted, was founded in the 13th century, by the Princess Isabella, sister of Saint Louis. King Louis took the convent under his special protection, and endowed it with rich lands and possessions, the remembrances of which doubtless affords the ultramontane bishops of to-day ample occasion to draw comparisons between the Saint and his successor in 1861, not particularly flattering to the latter. Isabelle seems to have delayed giving up the ghost until her monastery had obtained a fat settlement, and then contentedly "stepped out," in 1269. History relates that the good King was so "struck of a heap," by the demise of his beloved sister, that he actually went to her funeral, and stationed himself at the church door, to keep out "unnecessary persons;" which means that vulgar people were not permitted to be present, and proves that democratic ideas had not made much progress at that period.

Two hundred and fifty years later, the piety of the Longchamp sisters appears to have commenced yielding to the insidious influences of the times, and various elopements occurred, creating such holy horror in the mind of the exemplary lover of the Queen Dowager, Cardinal Mazarin, that he instructed St. Vincent de Paul to examine into the affairs of the Abbey, and put a stop to the scandal. St. Vincent was no doubt a very worthy saint, in his way, but saints could no more manage the business in the seventeenth century, than they could in the nineteenth, if it were vouchsafed to them to pay us a visit for the purpose of making the attempt. In short, St. Vincent soon gave it up in despair, and we are indebted to the proceedings of the young ladies of Longchamp for the plots of several favorite comic operas and ballets. Such were the disorders of the establishment that pious folks (there were a *few* in those days,) kept clear of it, as an abomination, and the remaining nuns were left in solitude, which was not at all to their taste. In this emergency, they hit upon a plan to bring back society, and inaugurated the custom of chanting dirges on the last three days of Passion Week. Some of the Sisters had magnificent voices, and the effect of their stratagem was so great that all Paris was yearly attracted to the convent. The abuses and scandals of former times were soon renewed, and the Archbishop of Paris vetoed the dirges of Holy Week, but the custom of going to Longchamp had been founded among the Parisians, and still exists—a fact which shows that they are faithful to their love of fashion, if to none other. The convent itself was demolished by the revolution of 1789.

The Porte St. Martin theatre has not made a hit with its successor to the famous "Pied de Mouton," the fairy extravaganza which had over two hundred consecutive representations. The new piece is a melodrama entitled the "Obsequies of Honor," the author being M. Auguste Vacquerie, son-in-law of Victor Hugo. At the close of the first performance, hissed throughout, the implacable Parisians once more vented their ill humor upon the unfortunate composer of "Tannhauser." Instead of calling for the author of the new play, some wag gave the signal by ironically demanding "Wagner!" which was re-echoed by the whole audience, amid shouts of laughter.

Apropos of Wagner, the satirical Figaro, which began heaping ridicule upon him long before Tannhauser was brought out, now pretends to feel the liveliest compassion for the dogs which figured in the hunting scene of the opera mentioned in the letter I devoted to an account of the fiasco. Figaro thinks it a great pity that these animals should be victims of a failure for which they were not responsible, and that their engagement should be broken off simultaneously with the downfall of Tannhauser. The poor beasts, it says, had already provided themselves with visiting cards, upon which the words "DRAMATIC ARTIST" were engraved, in large letters, and it now turns out that the expense was incurred for nothing. This is a satirical hit at the practice prevalent among Parisian actors of announcing their occupation upon their cards.

Considerable excitement has been recently occasioned, in Parisian medical circles, by the advent of a New York doctress, (I have not been able to learn the fair doctress' name,) who regularly attends the clinical lectures of Prof. Piorry, at the hospital of la Charite. Amputations have no perceptible effect upon her nerves, and one of the medical organs gravely states that she has admired a very fine *splenomacrosis*, has attentively examined a remarkable *bronchosyphosis*, as also an interesting case of *enterocarcinia*, but seems to have been most deeply impressed by a total *angubremophraxia*! It will be gratifying to your readers to know that Doctress —— is obtaining information on these points, and will, upon her return to America, be competent to wrestle with every malady to which humanity is subject, from Asiatic cholera to granulated chilblains. Of course Prof. Piorry's lectures were never so assiduously attended as they are at this moment.

Ravel, one of the most popular comedians of the Palais Royal, has just made a three years' engagement with the French theatre of St. Petersburg, for [illegible] annum, the season lasting only six months. Ravel is a capital actor, and is doubtless related to the family of French pantomimists of the same name who have for many years resided in the United States, and have become, if I mistake not, naturalized citizens of the Great Republic.

In the notice of Paris spring fashions, given in my last letter, I ought perhaps to have mentioned that the present favorite garment among the masculine dandies of the French metropolis would seem to be, judging from its name, of American origin. It is called a "Knickerbocker,"—the Parisians pronouncing the word as if spelled c-n-o-a-k-e-r-b-o-c-a-i-r-e,—which you will doubtless consider a very refreshing style of orthography. The "Knickerbocker" is a short jacket descending no further than the hips, and its principal characteristic is what may be denominated an eruption of outside pockets. It is loose like a sack, and strongly resembles the long waistcoat worn by stablemen. Imagine a spindle-shanked youth in one of these coats, a bit of window-pane stuck in his eye, and wearing on the tip of his left ear a hat with a rim about as wide as a moderate bit of apple peel, and you have a picture of the Paris dandy in the month of April, 1861.

The auction sale of the famous Soltykoff collection of antiquities and curiosities has commenced, and will extend over a period of a fortnight at least.—The prices brought by this precious lumber are wonderful. Cracked crockery in particular, seems to be in demand, and on Wednesday a dish sold for 10,000 francs, whilst an old ewer and basin were knocked down at 37,200 francs, or more than $7,400! Washing materials are evidently growing popular in France.

RALPH BAREL.

The Pennsylvania Oil Wells—The Great Explosion there.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

[illegible] WELLS, April 17, 1861.

It is impossible for me to describe an event that occurred here this evening and is yet in progress, but I hasten to give you such an account of it as I can.

The Little and Merrick well, situated near John Buchanan's barn and adjoining the Wadsworth well, was pumped to a limited extent during the winter, at a depth of about 150 feet, since then it has been deepened, without meeting with much increase of oil until about 6½ o'clock this P. M. At a depth of 300 feet, a vein of oil and gas was struck that, beyond doubt, far exceeds anything ever before opened in the oil region.

A stream of oil and gas, apparently with but little water mixed, gushed out the full size of the well (four inches diameter,) the spray from which reached far beyond the top of the derrick.

The whole atmosphere in the vicinity was filled with gas, and many of the men attempting to secure tools to save the flowing oil, were so sickened by it as to be compelled to desert. A crowd collected to witness the scene. It being about the time of quitting work for the day, the number of spectators [illegible] collects on occasions of a "spouting well." The fire at the Wadsworth engine adjoining, [illegible] these precautions, after the well had been flowing about *half an hour*, and while closely surrounded by the crowd, two simultaneous flashes, accompanied by a report, that, to those of us who were close by, seemed like the well executed fire of a platoon of musketry, but to those at a distance, consisted of two distinct explosions, louder than cannon, that were felt for more than three miles and heard seven or eight. In an instant the whole atmosphere was in a blaze—a scene of terror ensued that it has never before been my lot to witness, and God grant I may never see the like again. Instant flight was the effort of every one; most succeeded in making good their escape, but the charred bones of at least five—probably seven or eight—prove the victims burned almost where they stood, while from all quarters of the surrounding habitations we hear of the sufferers more or less injured. Many of them will die of their wounds, and among the cases pronounced fatal by the physicians is that of Mr. Henry R. Rouse, one of our [illegible]. He lies in a shanty at the foot of the bluff, near our lot, burned most horribly from head to foot. He is perfectly sensible, and conscious that he cannot survive, and has had me write his will, which I did as he dictated most minutely and clearly during the dressing of his wounds, and while he must have suffered the most excruciating pain. It has not yet been accurately ascertained how many have been burned. At least twenty besides those that were killed on the spot, several cases besides that of Mr. Rouse are pronounced fatal; among those not considered so, but yet very badly burned, are Mr. Benedict, our neighbor, and Mr Jas. Smith, partners of Sionell's, who drilled over No. 2. The loss of property has also been very great. At the Merrick & Little's, Wadsworth's, Dobb's and Maxwell's four wells every thing has been totally consumed, including a very large amount of oil on hand—probably five hundred barrels. Moreau's vat and oil were burned, but engine house and derrick saved.

John Buchanan's barn and three or four shanties in the vicinity were also destroyed. Fortunately the flames were stopped from spreading, and we escaped entirely uninjured.

While I write all the lumber and surrounding combustible material has been consumed, and the fire now consists of a fountain of flames more terribly magnificent than fancy could picture or pen describe.

The well is gushing almost pure oil its full size, without intermission, no subsidence, and then a renewed gush—but a constant rushing with a velocity equalled only by that of the blow-off cock of a steam boiler—and that throws a column of flame more than one hundred feet into the air, rolling up its lurid glare with a terrific grandeur. The sound is as uninterrupted as that of the ocean, and falls with the action of the gas as does that of the surf on the sea shore.

I can see no way in which the burning fountain may be quenched until it ceases of its own motion;—and its present appearance would indicate that it may last for days, perhaps for weeks or months. While it continues we shall be in constant apprehension of danger, but certainly no sight can be better worth a journey to witness. [illegible]

April 18, 8 A. M.—Mr. Rouse expired about 3 o'clock this morning, and a young man named Walker, from [illegible] about the same time. The number lost and injured, is this morning estimated at 23 to 30, of which seven, possibly nine, are dead. Care of the injured and dying, and of the last sad duties to the departed now engross the attention of most of the residents in the vicinity, while the operators from more distant wells, and the inhabitants from all quarters of the surrounding country are flocking to see the spectacle now exhibited on Mr. Buchanan's farm. All business suspended, nor is it possible that there will be much resumption of it during this week. Many, struck with dismay, are completely unnerved, some are hastening from the place as though it were doomed to destruction, and all are saddened by the awful events transpiring among us, while terrible in its might, the fountain of fire continues to gush from the earth with but slightly diminished flow—its black masses of smoke up over the hill tops, and that ceaseless, surf-like roar sounding in our ears.

The Confederate flag in Havana.

A correspondent gives the following account of how the Confederate flag is treated in Havana:

A vessel from a Florida port came in the other day with the Confederate flag flying as her nationality. The boat of the Captain General immediately came alongside, and required that it should be at once lowered, as it represented no known nation, and the master, who had an American flag ready at hand, hoisted that in place. He then went to the Vice-Consul, Mr. Savage, acting since the departure of Major Helm, and presented a register from the Confederated States. The Consul replied he could recognize no such papers, but on the captain representing that he was innocent in the matter, having taken command at the last moment, and the register having been taken out in the name of a previous master, the consul said that if he would make oath that the vessel was owned wholly by citizens of the United States he would give him a sea letter, which would enable him to return to any port in the United States, but that he should retain his register and forward it to Washington.

The case was an anomalous one; the owners might be really loyal citizens, but forced, in absence of regular United States officers, to take out Confederated States papers, and in the absence of any instructions from Washington, Mr. [illegible] hardly felt willing to take the responsibility, of entirely refusing to have anything to do with the vessel, after she had hoisted the United States flag, and thus of condemning her to lie here, unable to leave, an indefinite time. Perhaps it would have been better to have assumed the responsibility, and have declined any connection with a vessel that could not prove her right to fly the United States flag by her papers. But for a Vice-Consul and so near home, and so easily within reach of instructions, to assume to decide in so grave a case is a thing that could hardly be expected. It was certainly strange, however, as it were very desirable that immediate instructions be issued by our Government, in regard to such cases.

71.2009.085.20045

Arrivals at the City Hotels.

WESTERN HOTEL.

A CARD—TO THE PUBLIC.

WESTERN HOTEL.

The undersigned would most respectfully inform their friends and the travelling public generally that the recent damage to the rear portion of the Hotel by fire does not interfere with the business of the house, as the front is not in any way impaired. The Rooms and Parlors are all in complete order, and he hopes the public will continue to bestow their patronage as they have so liberally done heretofore.

E L Wetherell, NY
C Littlefield, "
W R Brown, Stafford
A B Hopkins, Mass
O H Hatch, "
B H White, Mo
G A Boardman, NB
B R Stevenson, "
L W Granger, Albany
C W Kendly, W's
G G Jones, Elmira
W W Applegate
L Martin, Grand Rapids
L Davis, Texas
N B Conkling, NY
B E Hurd, Ct
C B Christopher, Cin
W H Dennis, Phil
J Warner, Hart
W C Abbe, NJ
D M Daniel, Del
B W Wright, Mass
G Edgerton "

ASTOR HOUSE.

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J Ward, Mass
C M Whitten
B J Lossing, Pokeepsie
E Thomas, Jr, Balt
J S Stetson, Md
A P Balch &w, NH
G H Ferris, Chicago
B A Hobart
O R Pendle, Phila
W R Whittier, Haverhl
J M S Williams, Mass
T Stackpole, Dover
E Harris, RI
J T Barnes, Albany
Mrs Williams, N Londn
H B Crosby, Norwh
R Wilkinson, Ct
Mrs C Ingalls, Lynn
J B Swan &l
T B Fallch, Syrac
S J Hatfield, " &l
C G Bowen, Chic
W J Gunn, NY
B E Hutchinson, Wis
M J Parrott, Kansas
J D Hackell, St Louis
R R Panford, Fulton
Miss Pasely
Hon S Foot, Vt
Hon H Wilson, Mass
N Butler, Prov
E Bicknell, Wis
E Price, NY
B W Stone, Salem
W Delany, Phil
S Candell, Mass
W T Geddes, Boston
P W Stone, Richm
G C Saxton, Raleigh
T Manlia, Balt
W Wale, Pittsbg
D Boot, Ind
R Johnson, NY
S Wilson, Albany
J M Buckingham, Norw
J Anderson, Phila
Miss Balch, NH
W Holbrook, Jr, Mass
A M Sawyer, "
E T Ingalls, Haverhl
H Garretson, Clevld
S K Crowell, Boston
Miss L D Peirce, Dover
J C McIntosh, Utica
Capt I M Williams, NLnd
W J Kuhns, Columbia
H B Tracy, Norwh
J Cluey &l, Ct
J Ingalls, Lynn
C H Hadden, Troy
H Larger &l, Pa
S Scoville &l, Pa
E D McDougall, Auburn
R N Hall, Mass
C Ithany, NS
J C Jones, Kansas
L C Chapman, NY
G Twinbell, Boston
T R Silkinson, NO
Capt R Peck, NHaven
W Carr
R F Jeffins, Boston
F A Windock, Ky
Miss "
Miss Powell "
A B Feirs, Chic
P Dayton &w, NJ
S Beard, Ind
W Dart
D H Bow, NY

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J Dale, Boston
J M Roberts, Burlington
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W Keating, Mass
J Johnson, SI
M O Bryan, Troy
F B Silvernail, NY
L Wessel, "
J Carlin, Albany
J G Dobbear
C North, Hartford
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J F Callen, Phil
C A Dexter, Boston
J H Allen
H A Fenton, Red Hook
N Horsfield, Roch
Prof N N Griffin, Mass
G Wright, NY
F Buckley, NY
W Smith, Mass
E F Holmes, Roch
W R Harrison, Boston
W M Mason, Cinc
C Huffs, LI
J Spencer, Ottawa
E Judson, Stratford
W Aston, Pa
J Potter, NY
Dr W D Boyt, Phil
O Sheperdson
W G Clark, Ga
J Krider, Phil
J Holten
J Long, NY
W Bowling, Pine Plains
L A Platt, "
J Brown, Greene Co
J Porter, Delaware
A Gardner, Easton
N Carr, Prov
A W Griswold, Phil
H Loomis, Wmsburgh
J S Rosenski, Phil
A Beckers, Hoboken
J F Cook, Glen Cove
J July
J B Martin, Phil
C Herbert, Albany
A Walker, Fishkill
J T Williston, Catskill
W A Bowe
C P Merrill
W A Tallcott, Orange Co
B Frankfurts, Min
R C Montgomery, Cal
W R Redwood, NY
J H Robinson, Ind
R Brown, Toronto
D W Miller, Milford
J R Gardner, Boston
E F Bennett
J Cowes
E Carne, NY
H P Collin
J Hempstall, Va
C W Camp, NY
J W Fiddle, Phil
B King, NO
J B Brown, Ga
W Anderson, NY

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E G Mussey, Ohio
B W Earle, Green Bay
W B Anderson, San Fran
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C A Robertson, NY
J Taverner, Charleston
J G Dudley, Wash
O F Forsyth, Mich
J J Kinney &w, NY
G P Marsh, Syracuse
Howard &w, NY
A G Sims "
B Thurston
B W Earle, Wis
A G Stone, Frostburgh
J L "
R J Roberts, NY
E K Jones, Brooklyn
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Miss "
Lt Westcott, US F Niagara
W A Hopkins, Vt
D Welsh jr, Milwaukie
J G Bowden, Boston
G W Fuller "
J D Thomas, Md
E E Massey, Ohio
A Hall, Prov
R J Roberts, NY

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M Andrews, NO
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W B Hubman, Hudson
W H Hooper, RO
J H Slee, Hoddera
A Storrs, Alb
A C Towne, Mass
Dr A Ball, Boston
J H Campbell, Oswego
J Davis, Ala
R G Cosgrove, NH
J Destin, Ala
G M Freeman, NY
E R "
G Goldsmith, "
W O Baldwin, Honesdale
S G Douglass "
G B Osgood, Elmira
A B Clark "
E L Banks "
J Case "
G D Longrave, NY
A Ball "
Maj Anderson, Charleston

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O S Tarr, Rockport
C W Wallace, Mich
C A Pierson, LI
M A Holcomb, Wash
A Ridley, Troy
C Robinson, NO
J A Field, NY
J H Southworth, Ct
C H Welsch, Boston
T T Davis, City
G Godwin, Norwich
R Atwater, NY
J F Friend, Gloucester
S Law, Jr, "
S F Jones, NY
R F Brown, NY
E G Kasske, Sewen
E W Smith "
W Sampson, Boston
B G Gilbert, Ct
B G Cooley "
S Reed &, Jackson
C F Hodges, Wheeler

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W Cutberry &l
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J Phelps, RI
G W Wright, Elmira
C O Alger, Vt
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C Redfield, Elmira
B Coleman, Phila
J Wonder, Buffalo
M I Connor, Newburgh
R Lynch, "
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E D Benjamin, Ill
W A Searles, Boston
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J O Emilsen, SI
T Small, Essex
E Boylston, NY
J A White, Auburn
B Crocker "
C Robinson, Buffalo
G R Booth, Va
J K Gilmore "
N G Brown, NY
S Holden, Ct
D Roger &l, Wis
O Farrington
C W Hudell, Derby
G M Brabec, NY
C H Pierce, USA
T I Wilkinson, Me
E D Alvord, Ct
W Cannon, Ct
J Williams, Brooklyn
J G Hubbard, Buffalo
M Wilder, "
J Maynard, Chelsea
J W Reynolds, Boston
A B Babis, Albgs
N Hewlett &w, Wash
A H Prentiss, Lockport
J M Green &l, Syracuse
E Wheeler, Ky
J Payer, NY
C W Banks, Ottawa

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S Evans, Boston
W Woodham, NY
S Adams, "
H Gaines, "
J M Coller, NY
F G Grace, NJ
E G Child, St Louis
F M Madison, Mich
W O Sterling, Yonkers
L Williams, Amherst
Goodsell, Troy
F Miller, Phil
E Ballon, Lockport
A Woodman, NY
F Emery, Boston
W Earlger, Troy
J H Cely, NY
W Laverty "
R Frost &l, Md
L Bohn &l
Mrs F Livingston &d
J Maxwell, NJ
E G Child
H F Bliss, Mass
W Harrison, RI
Capt Grayman, USA
J A Gillmore "
E French "
B D Bleight, Sherbor
Griffin &l, Ll
J Bost &l, NY
W E McMaster, Ct

LIBBY HOUSE.

T Lawrence, Easton
O D Easton, Amsterdm
A Beles, Schenecid
L Lewis, Troy
G Morse, Easton
D S Lovell
T Richardson, Roch
S G Prescott, Somers's
H A Littell, NH
L K Stevens, Alb
J G Jackson, Mass
A D Cole, Troy
A N Locke "
G O Rosady, Hdd
J A Jenness, Waterville
A V R Ranson, Ulster co
S Sherwood
Capt G Anderson, Saugerties
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J P Shore "
C C Lord, Mich
P G Pratt, Boston

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F A Martin, NY
B Whipple, Mass
A Amos, Hfd
J H Loopman, Mass
E Trowbridge, Trabins
J Hemmenway &w
J Gaylord, NY
J Martin, RIoch
W W Willis, Mass
Miss Penedict "
W R Young, Troy
W H Jennings, Mich
J D Martin, NY
A M Harding, Phila
F E Strubel, Red Hk
B Daly, Harem
Miss Gladden, Albany
W P Chamberlin, Hfd
J D Terry, Hartford
O M Spencer "
O E Leavenworth, NHav
W J Brandon "
J M Deere "
A J Thompson, NY

FLORENCE HOTEL.

J S Ross, NY
R H Lloyd, NY
E H Dingy, Boston
J C Haney, Newark
H Fisher, NJ
Dr I Thayer, Elmira

JOHNSON HOUSE.

C Brownell, Troy
J Fendergrast
C H Butler, Cleveland
J B Duncan, NY
J L Swan, N London
W Hall, NH
J B Schultz, City
H Bentley, Phil
N Wheels, Pa
F Kennedy, Amsterdam
J Lander, NY
B Colyott, NY
W G Hodgkinson, J City
A W Craft &l, Boston
A R Mitchell, Nowbg
J Garrett, Prov
G A Francher &l, Ohio

EARL [illegible]

J B Davis, Albany
W Monroe, "
P D Warden, Pa
R McKinley, Dover
W Waterman, Hartford
C Disosway, SI
A O Springs, Troy
W Foster, Phil
O Wainright, Pokeepsie
J S Lynde, Chester
A Powers, N Haven
S Gaylord, Ct
G F Lathrop, St Louis

EVERETT HOUSE.

Tenneal &l, Eng
Dr Jones
M Ewin
O F Payne, Rochester
Maj Holm, Wash
Maj Abbe, "
R A Tree &l, NY
L C Payne, Rochester

NEW IRVING HOUSE.

B F Thomas, Spgfield
A Stevenson
Huntington &l, Watertown
J Greenough, "
G Lawton, Prov
W H Lewis, Prov

BIXBY'S HOTEL.

J D Nicholl, N Windsor
A G Carll
E D Knox, NY

DEY ST. HOUSE.

C H Brooks, Springfield
D F Ledell
N Petty, NJ
C D Hancock
A H Bannell, Camden
T A Kerr, Brooklyn
G Brown
J Ingres, NY
C D Base, Pine Valley
J McLean, Roch
C S Rogers, NY
Capt A Rogers, Annapolis
R Ross, Pa
P E Sand jr, Schenectady
D D Fider, Stamford
J M Heath, Newark
W B Owen, Albany
O T Ostrom, Albany
R Hopkins &w, NY
B F Drane, NJ
P F Decker, Gothen
G Still, Pa

TAMMANY HOTEL.

W H Knapp
E M Bardge, Carmel
C H Benedict, Bethel
A H Goeland, Worcstr
C Bryant, Ft George
P W Latham, NY
J Murphy, Albany
W Cummings, Ball
W A Judd, Ga
W J Jones, LI
W N Frontman, NY

ST. DENIS HOTEL.

J H Coleman, Albany
H Bancroft &w, NY
C L Young, Albany
W H Pendleton, SE
E Wood, Albany

BANCROFT HOUSE.

S Durham, Norwalk
M Spring, NJ
J S Jenkins, NY
E Goldsmith, NY
S Wood &w, Alb
Mrs H Fletcher &d, Boston
Geo Van Rensselaer, Albany

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL.

Mrs O Burritt, Boston

ALBEMARLE HOTEL.

L N Shear, NY
A Mitchell, NY
T E Tweedy, Danbury

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

R Mather &l, Troy
E Shaw, Salisbury, NC
F Hooper, Boston
A H Mathews, Mich
J H Burrows, N Bedford
T O Howell, Oswego
E L Tyler, Harrisbg
D Murphy, Pa
Miss Brackett, Baltimore
S M Barton, Union Sprngs
W N Strong, Albany
L B Cerrine, Boston
C C Young
T Stevens, Newark
G W Stebbens &l, Rochst
W T Hooker, NY
S H Grosvenor, Buffalo
Miss L Richardson, Balt
J W Kelly, "
C Smith, Phila
C A Fellis, Phila
A J Dean, Newark NJ
E B Rial, RI
R C Cooper, Boston
J Martin &l, Baltimore
H Galey, England
M Johnson, Seneca Falls
H S Bartlett, Del
Mr Wannies &c, NJ
S J Brackett &l, Balt
J J Flagg &l, Troy
T M Patchen &l, Buffalo
C S Noble, Buffalo
M Leavens, Boston
V L Scott, Erie
F B Moore &l, Phil
E Norres, NY
J Lewis, Phil
M Quin, Conn
J McIlwee, Phil
E D Jessup, "
A Morrison, Albany
F Macalester, Phila
J Franklea, Newark NJ
W Gilchrist, Jersey City
J L Flagg, Troy
W N Strong, Alb
C C Noble, Buff
J A Post, Alb
W L Scott, Erie
T Stevens, Norwalk
H Gillett, Canada
Miss M L Wells, NY
Miss F M " "
W Norris, NY
W T Hooker &w
L Lewis, Phil
P J Wright, Va
G M Ives, Ct
S K Derrish, Troy
D Ellis, Boston
W S Boyd, Phil
T Wallace jr, Ct
R Mathews &l, Prov
I M Barton, USpgs
F A Severns, Boston
E B Cumins jr "
C C Young "
Mrs E C Moore, Phil
D H Moore "
E A Jessup "
G F Pratt, Buff
J Adams "
G W Stebbins, Roch
G D Seymour, Ogdensbg
W H Clark &w, Min
Hooker &l, NY
J H Robinson &l, Mass
Lt A J McIntosh, USA
H Allen, Alb
A Taylor, Buff
J R Milluer, Va
M W Keen "
E Beb &l, Vera Cruz

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

D Lane, Troy
A M Sherman, Newb
W A Walker, NY
J Nicholson, Scotland
E Bicknell, Wis
G Patton, Balt
E P Betts, Mass
H N Slater, Prov
Miss " "
M T Davis, Boston
D White, Wis
A S Tasker, Boston
G T Sunbury "
J L Bolton "
L Blanchett, Wis
Mrs Foote &d, NHaven
Mrs Gaskin, "
J J Patten, Bath
H M Macomber, Boston
J H Wyman, NY
J Washington, Boston
M Brakely, Ill

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A Freere
A Ross, Montreal
C C Davis, Mass
J C Hammond, Ct
J W Thompson, NJ
W Bailey, Boston
N Goodwin, Plymouth
Capt Flakham, W
I Ives, N Haven
J G Loans, Phil
J Linden "
F R Spencer, Ct
J C Welton "
W Kellogg, Hfd
L C White, Waterby
G Warren, Bklyn
J Z Edwards, Prov
G G Wells, Me
W Pratt, Deep River
G B Norman, Newpt
C A Tuttle, NHaven
J P Hamarion, NY
B L Phelps, Ark
W Ellery, Annapolis
J Simpson

PARK HOTEL.

H Lewis, Flushing
C W Williams, "
P L Thompson, NY
B Norton, Fishkl
F W Abbott, Sttawco
R Bond, Worcr
H Williston
E S Hart, Ct
W P " "
S Frost, Flushing
J Dawson, Westchstr
J Lewis, NY
C B Snow, NY
A Burrough &d, Rosh
A S Bentold &w, LI
J Dalland, Ill
T S Gold, Ct
W P Smith, NY

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.

R Hartwell, Baltimore
W Frazile, Bkyn
H Hudson, Pa
W King, Boston
T Willet, "
S P Ellington, St Louis
J Child, Spain
A Simpson, Eng
C A Burt, Kinderhook
J Davis, Miss
W Williams, Bklyn
J Robinson, Eng
J Vinton, Prov
M A Elton, Pokeepsie
C C Coon, NY
W A King, Liverpool
U Peters, NY
P M Dusburg, Geat

MERCANTILE HOTEL.

R B Hill, Jcy
T Graham, Ewell
C Ivory
J P Fells, Pokeepsie
E D Hollywood, Albany
P Hood, NY
T Stevenson, NY

IROQUOIS HOTEL.

R Campbell, Honesdale
G Burton, Raleigh
P Coates "
J Dreler, Cy
S S Wood, Peekskill
W H Johnson, Troy
A Rubble, Alb
B Vanstaterburgh, Catskill
T W Radcliff, Chicago

PACIFIC HOTEL.

O M Laurrence, Pt Jervis
A N Wheeler, Binghampt
T Shaw
L C Russel, Pt Gibson
C Stamford, Albany
A P Glidden, Galway
Mrs Mooney, Cin
F Butler, Greece
N B Saloie, NY
L C Russel, Pt Gibson
S Bonney, NY
D Prendgare
S G Woodell, Honesdale
Miss Marshall, Brooklyn
S Crouch, Owego
J S Kaine, Canada
E W Temple, St John
E J Gale, Albany
C A McCarty, NJ
W C Leland, NY
G A Hunn, Pa
G G Carr "
L M Snowgrass, Pa
W Lohan "
T Vogle "
Miss H Ingleman "

HOWARD HOTEL.

J B Ely, Syr
T W Bigason, Mass
E Heyes, Newark
H Prole
R Pierce, Chicago
A W Campbell, NY
W H Water &l, "
D W C Wheeler &l, NY
J A Platkweather, Norwich
D R Todd, Washn
Prof d'King
J Patterson, Burkept
C C Bonneville, USA
E M Lyle, Mass
J Chamberlin, NJ
J W Riley, NY
Mrs Oates, Albany
R White, Lockpt
W Y Mary, Albany
N R McCracken, Albany
J J Wheeler &l, NY
S L Boyles, Ct
W Russell, Troy
E T Weston, Boston
C B Mack
S Bryant, Boston
W R Jennings, Mich
E Wilbert, Brdgpt
E M Leavitt, "
T R Holmes, Princeton

PRESCOTT HOUSE.

H Hagen, NY
R Gelz
G M Fischer, Toledo
Mrs Bleeker, Bremen
E Behn &l, Vera Cruz

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIREINSURANCE COMPANY
108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $300,000.

Three-fourths of the Profits divided to policy holders.

THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its Dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits; or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
FREDERICK B. WOLCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
HENRY V. BUTLER,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
WATSON E. CASE,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
J. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBT. C. RATHBONE, Asst. Secretary.
URABAH CONKEY, Surveyor.

THE
NORTH RIVER INSURANCE CO.,
202 Greenwich street.

CAPITAL, $350,000.

HAVING BEEN UNINTERRUPTEDLY IN BUSINESS UPWARDS OF THIRTY-NINE YEARS, continues to INSURE against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, Upon Favorable Terms.

PETER R. WARNER, President.
JOHN REGEMAN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 202 Greenwich street.—Capital $350,000. This Company having been uninterruptedly in business for upwards of thirty-nine years, continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire upon favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

William C Rhinelander,
George F Rogers,
John P Schmelzel,
Eli White,
John J Lagrave,
Andrew C Zabriskie,
Abraham Van Nest,
John Slosson,
Lyman Denison,
Samuel V. Hoffman,
Jeremiah Lambert,
Matthew Armstrong,
Peter Martin,
Peter R. Warner,
Hewel Hoppock,
Ebenezer Cauldwell,
Stephen Conover,
John C. Tucker,
Abram Slosson,
Ezekiel Williams,
William G. Brinckerhoff,
Jay L. Adams,
D. Lynch Lawrence,
Waldo Hutchins,
Christian Zabriskie, Jr,
Edward Jones,
William H. [illegible],
Joshua Jones,
Edward H. Van Winkle,
[illegible]

PETER R. WARNER, President.
JOHN REGEMAN, Secretary.

[illegible] LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY [illegible]

This Company allows interest on deposits for one year and over [illegible] Deposits by the Court of Equity and [illegible] And on all [illegible] intended for accumulation, such interest as may be agreed upon.
DAVID THOMPSON, Pres.
[illegible], Secretary.

FIREWORKS.

THE UNION MUST BE SAVED!
4TH JULY TO BE CELEBRATED!
GREAT COMBINATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF PYROTECHNIC LABORATORIES.

Sanderson & Lanergan, Andrew Lanergan and J. G. Hovey & Co.

THESE THREE EXTENSIVE LABORATORIES have been consolidated and will be conducted by MR. SANDERSON as the "[illegible] LABORATORY," with all the combined talent, experience and resources of the three establishments. Any article known in pyrotechnics, from the Patent Safety Matches and First Premium Colored Fireworks to a display of Ten Thousand Dollars, can be furnished at short notice. Orders from Committees for Cities or Towns and Private Individuals, wishing anything from a thousand torpedoes at 35 cents to a rocket, will find it particularly advantageous to call on our Agents,

HOLDEN, CUTTER & CO.,
at their large Wholesale Warehouse,
22 & 24 FEDERAL, and 107, 111 & 113 CONGRESS sts., Boston.

Also, Sale Depot, 140 Washington street, Hovey & Co.'s old stand. Price Lists sent free to all wishing it.

FURNITURE.

$100,000
IN
FURNITURE,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern wholesale trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole

AT RETAIL, AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

at either of our stores:—No. 87 Bowery, at wholesale and retail; 163 Chatham st., at retail; 141 Bowery, at retail.

Knapsacks, Blankets and Haversacks.

KNAPSACKS and STRAPS, $1 25 to $1, complete. HAVERSACKS and STRAPS, 25 to 75 cents. RUBBER BLANKETS, from $1 to $3 each—for sale by HORACE H. DAY, 23 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION

RED, WHITE AND BLUE
COLORS FOR FLAGS,
IN DELAINES, CASHMERES &c.

Also, a large stock of
AUCTION DRY GOODS,
BOUGHT UNDER THE PRESENT PRESSURE, WHICH will be closed out at ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. The stock comprises all kinds of Seasonable Goods. Call and see them before you buy.

LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO.,
101 Chambers street New York.

RED, WHITE & BLUE
MOUSSELINE DE LAINE,
FOR FLAGS,
FOR SALE BY
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER
Chambers, Church & Warren sts.

ARMY AND NAVY
FLANNELS
AND
BLANKETS.

FARNHAM, SUTTON & CO.,
83 & 85 Worth street.

ARMY AND NAVY
BLANKETS
By the Bale.
THOS. SLOCOMB, 35 and 37 Park Place.

ARMY GOODS.

Cadet Doeskins,
Cadet Satinets,
Blue Blankets,
Grey do.,
6-4 Blue Flannels,
6-4 Grey do.,
Heavy Overcoatings,
FOR SALE BY
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
39 & 41 PARK PLACE.

BLUE CLOTHS.

500 PIECES, ALL GRADES, SUITABLE FOR Military purposes. FREDERICK VIETOR & ACHELIS, 114 & 120 Duane street.

NOTICE TO CASH BUYERS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF the stock of DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., bought at the [illegible] for CASH.

WAMSUTTA,
AND
AMOSKEAG,
Merrimack and other Prints.
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
Dress Goods, Woolens, Hosiery, Linens, Yankee Notions, White Goods.
All offered at Prices Greatly Below the Original Cost. FOR CASH OR ON SHORT CREDIT.

BLISS & WHEELOCK,
390 BROADWAY.

TRACY, IRWIN & CO.,
Nos. 234 and 235 BROADWAY,
BET. PARK PLACE & BARCLAY ST.
ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
FROM AUCTION,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS
WHICH THEY WILL SELL CHEAP,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.
29 and 31 PARK PLACE,
HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM BOND AND OPENED A FRESH STOCK OF
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
WHICH THEY ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL TO THE TRADE
AT PRICES
TO
SUIT THE TIMES.

REMOVAL.

STONE, STARR & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane street,
WHERE THEY OFFER
A Large and Well Selected Stock
OF
STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
FOR CASH AND PROMPT PAY.

Just Received, a Large Assortment
OF
NEW STYLES
WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
WHICH ARE OFFERED TO
CASH BUYERS
At Low Figures.

CARPETINGS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c.,
FOR SALE AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Tapestry 75c, Velvet Carpet $1 per yard, Ingrain, all wool, 30c. per yard.
A. JOURNEAY, JR.,
373 BROADWAY.

ARMY SHIRTS.
Grey, Blue and Red Flannel Shirts,
AT WHOLESALE, BY
LEWIS & COMPANY,
44 WARREN STREET.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, APRIL 29, FOR CASH,
AT A STILL GREATER SACRIFICE ON COST,
The Entire Balance of their Wholesale and Retail stocks of
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
COMPRISING
A VERY EXTENSIVE & SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT MUCH LESS THAN THE ORIGINAL COST OF MANUFACTURING,
VIZ:

800 Pieces MERRIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOES best quality, at 8 cts per yard.
800 " yard wide FRENCH CALICOES and BRILLIANTS, from 10½ to 20c per yard.
PRINTED DELAINES, CHALLIES, LAMA CLOTHS, from 10½ to 25c per yard.
350 Pieces CANTON POPLINS, for Travelling Dresses, at 10 cents per yard—worth 30 cents per yard.
250 " Pieces SUMMER POPLINS, at 10 cents per yard.
LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELLINGS, &c., At a Great Sacrifice.
200 Rich Printed and Plain Cloth, TABLE and PIANO COVERS at less than half price.
COTTON AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL FLANNELS, At 12½ cents per yard and upwards.
PARIS KID GLOVES, best quality, at 75c per pair.

Black and Colored Silks,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At a GREAT SACRIFICE on COST of IMPORTATION.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
At Less than Half the Cost of Importation.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, At greatly Reduced Prices.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, and other SHAWLS, in great variety, at a Great Reduction on Cost of Importation.
FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half price.
MOURNING GOODS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
10,000 y'ds Printed Lawns from 10c. per yard and upwards.
5,000 " Printed French Organdies, from 12½c. per yard.
750 French Organdie Robes, including the latest and most elegant styles, from $1 50 to $6 00 per Robe—worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.
GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES, in great variety, At almost one-third their original value.
500 pieces Plaid French Barege, and Barege Anglais, 10 cents per yard.
200 pieces Plaid French Crapes, at 25 cents per yard. Very desirable.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, DOESKINS, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS &c., AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.
Also, an UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT of SILK, LISLE THREAD, COTTON and MERINO HOSIERY and UNDER GARMENTS, at less than cost of importation. Also, in addition to the above, will be offered a GREAT VARIETY of CHOICE and DESIRABLE SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, not before exhibited.
N. B. The Public is respectfully invited to examine their Stock, and compare their prices before purchasing elsewhere.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

BLANKETS.

BLUE AND COMMON GREY, UNION AND WOOLEN Twill, Gentian Blue, Fancy Woolen, Brown Alsaces, Grey Woolen Plaid, White and Mixed Domestic, White, Green, Blue and Scarlet Mackinaw.
ALSO,
BLUE, COLORED, GREY AND CADET CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS; Blue, Grey, White and Red FLANNELS.
WITH ALSO,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
FOR SALE BY
C.W. & J.T. MOORE & CO.
330 BROADWAY.

ARMY SHIRTS—ARMY SHIRTS,
GREY, BLUE AND RED
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
AT WHOLESALE.
JOHN DAVIS & SONS,
No. 55 Warren street.

INDIGO BLUE AND GENTIAN
CLOTHS,
BLUE SILKS,
FRINGES.
S. A. MARTINE & CO.,
9 Dey street.

REMOVAL.

JAMES F. WHITE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
SCOTCH AND IRISH LINENS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Nos. 29 Murray & 33 Warren sts,
CORNER CHURCH STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAGS—FLAGS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SILK FLAGS,
Suitable for Military Purposes,
MADE AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE, COMPLETE AND READY FOR USE.
PATON & COMPANY,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

CLOTHING.

BRUSLÉ & SILLIMAN,
SUCCESSORS TO
Wm. A. Mead & Co.,
3, 5 & 7 Bowery,
Corner of Division street.

A LARGE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, at LOW CASH PRICES. An elegant assortment of goods in our Custom Department.

Contractors for the U. S. Army.

CRONIN, HURXTHAL & SEARS,
118 and 120 DUANE STREET,
(Opposite the Hospital)
HAVE ON HAND, READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
8,000 Pairs Grey and White Blankets,
MADE STRONG AND HEAVY,
expressly for Army Service at Montpelier, France. [illegible] American or English Blanket in the market to compare with them for service in the camps.
Also, BLUE and GREY BLANKETS, in large assortments of weights and qualities.
GENUINE MACKINAW BLANKETS.
N. B.—Will contract for UNIFORMS in large quantities on Short Time.

MILITARY CLOTHING
OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
LARGE ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
BY
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND, and
BROADWAY AND WARREN STREETS.

Surgeons' and Assistant Surgeons'
COMPLETE
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITS.
V. W. BRINCKERHOFF, 27 William st.

RUBBER BLANKETS,
FOR VOLUNTEERS.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
201 Broadway.

UNION ENVELOPES,
Union Badges, Union Paper, &c.
GALLAHER & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
24 & 20 Ann street,
Are Printing UNION ENVELOPES, UNION BADGES, &c., for the Million. Send in your orders.

ASPHALTUM.—10 hhds and 30 tierces of prime quality. For sale by MOSES TAYLOR & CO., 44 South.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH BUYERS
VISITING THE CITY, AND DESIRING TO REPLENISH AT VERY LOW PRICES, THEIR STOCK OF
CROCKERY,
ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE ASSORTMENT WE NOW OFFER FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
BUTLER & CO.,
76 Dey street.

BUNTING FLAGS
ON HAND.
STANDARDS, ENSIGNS & GUIDES,
SUITABLE FOR
MILITARY PURPOSES,
ON HAND AND TO ORDER.
HOJER & GRAHAM,
MANUFACTURERS,
97 Duane street, near Broadway.
Rosettes, Badges, etc., Wholesale & Retail

D. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE
HAT, CAP, AND
STRAW GOODS WAREHOUSE,
CARY BUILDING,
105 & 107 Chambers st. and 89 & 91 Reade st.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL HERE FIND one of the largest stocks in the city, at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT.
SHAKER HOODS, in any quantities.

351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. 351
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE AND RODS,
GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS,
REPS, FURNITURE, CHINTZ, &c.,
now offering at prices below the cost of importation—Wholesale and retail.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, BROADWAY. 351

351 BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES. 351
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,
of our own manufacture now offering at very low prices—Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS' BROADWAY. 351

FINANCIAL.

Great Western Insurance Office
NO. 33 PINE STREET.

APRIL 11th, 1861.

THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 24th April.
By order of the Board,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall street, New York,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE
IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COHOES COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, in Cohoes, on the first Monday of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors and for transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Directors
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
Cohoes, April 3d, 1861.

NEW YORK & NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CO., New York, April 11, 1861.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be holden at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New Haven, on Thursday, the 9th of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th avenue and 27th street, Treasurer's Office, March 28th, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, in Elizabethport, N. J., on MONDAY, the 13th day of May next, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and two o'clock, P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed twenty days previous to the day of election.
SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.
ELIZABETHPORT, April 8 1861.

EVENING EXPRESS.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1861.

"The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

Amusements—This Day and Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Broadway, corner of Ann street—Afternoon and Evening. Capitola—Living Curiosities.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Broadway.—Afternoon and Evening—Niblo's Royal Circus.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Broadway.—The Seven Sisters.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Broadway.—School for Scandal.
WINTER GARDEN—Broadway—Merchant of Venice—Katharine and Petruchio.
DRAKE'S SALOON.—Lloyd's Minstrels.
LOW'S BUILDING—Corner Court and Joralemon streets Brooklyn—Church's "Heart of the Andes."
GOUPIL'S GALLERY—772 Broadway—The Icebergs.

Spirit of the Press.

The "Spirit of the Press" to-day, North and South, is off such hot, hard, belligerent, sesquipedalian lot, in wind and words, the one against the other, that we have some doubts, whether the Express wheel can stand such a storm of 'spirit'—but we have tried it. Upon the whole, in hard, big, bouncing, rallying, thundering, long-tailed words, we think the Richmond (Va.) Examiner beats anything the Republicans can start up hereabouts,—and Billy Wilson's Regiment talks with the "Examiner" in Richmond. The Examiner Editor however, will have one advantage over Wilson's Zouaves, as they will not comprehend one word of his Latin wail over New York, such as,—

"New York city is no more. A gilded corpse lies on the shores of Manhattan. She has sung her own *Fuit Ilium!*"

"To-day Troy was joyous as a wedding party—she did an act of folly—and the next day—

"Occidit, occidit superbum
Ilium, et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja."

But Wilson's Regimental Lingo will be just as incomprehensible as this wail of the Mantuan Bard, quoted against New York.

Now, in all sincerity—and in friendly, not threatening sincerity—we tell our old Richmond acquaintances, (tales out of school, it may be,) that if they act upon this Richmond Examiner, Pryor, and like, nonsense—cease to mind their own business, as the Examiner advises, or to obey the Constitution and Laws, (as we do here,—we, who don't like the Lincoln Administration, any better than they do,) there will be marching on Richmond, within three months, 180,000 men in arms,—a column of 60,000 on York River, coming by sea, 60,000 more by Fredericksburgh,—and 60,000 on a tour of observation by the Alexandria and Gordonsville Railroad. The men in these columns will make Rail Roads as they go,—take Locomotives with them, and cars, too. Meanwhile, the Virginia blockheads, that have transferred from Rhett & Co.'s South Carolina dominion the seat of war, and made the home of Washington, "the Flanders" of the day,—will cry, but cry in vain, to Rhett & Co. for help, because, the columns will start down the banks of the Mississippi,—while Yankee cannon on every coasting craft, will be roaring in every inlet and harbor from Texas to the Chesapeake, and keep every Cotton State at home. The very devil is let loose here in the North now, as well as in the South, and it is quite time, if there is any sense left anywhere, that the frolic be over. This mutual blackguardism of the newspapers is beneath decent Journalism.

If the days of the "BALLOT" are over, and "the Bullet" only can settle this—(this what!—for what a million of men are in arms for, North and South—we don't know yet!) be not savages, nor blackguards, but soldiers,—but battle like gentlemen. And in saying this, let us add, and we say what we know, that three fourths, if not four fifths of the soldiers now in Washington, from the chivalry of the New York 7th to the dashing Irish 69th, were voters for Douglas or Breckinridge, or Bell,—and have not changed a political opinion. Their first, their dearest, their highest desire is amity with the South,—and the defence of all its institutions, but they do not mean to look on, and see broken up this Government, or its Flag disgraced!

REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS.

The Republican Journals but little cool off, though they do not to-day, hit the (their Administration) Government quite as heavy blows as they hit it, for two or three days past. The "Times" repeats its idea,—

"That unless the President acted with more vigor, with more courage, with a more thorough comprehension of public exigencies and of public sentiment than had then been displayed, he ran the risk of plunging the Government into embarrassments *from which it could only be rescued, by some one who should more accurately represent the sentiments and purposes of the American people.*"

The *supercedeas* idea once more. The "Courier" thus develops it in reviewing, what it alleges to be the peril of Washington.

"We hope and pray that General Patterson in Philadelphia, and Vice-President Hamlin in this city, will not only impress upon the Governors of the Free States the necessity of increased and immediate exertions, but at the same time *assume the responsibility of forming a great camp north of Baltimore*, as soon as the troops forwarded to Washington by water amount to twenty-five thousand. Every man sent to the National Capitol 'round Baltimore and through the thinly settled regions of Maryland,' in our judgment, adds to the disgrace brought upon our country by this infamous rebellion, and increases the magnitude of the atonement to be exacted from the Pirates, Murderers, and 'Plug-Uglies' who infest that city of Mobs."

If Democratic journals were thus to talk "Revolution!" (for all this is revolutionary talk,) provided Wide Awake Lamp Battalions, not on the frontier, did not mob them,—the U. S. District Attorney might haul them up for treason.

The "SOME ONE" the "Times" talk of—"to ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY," the "Courier" talks, is ever used in revolutions. No civil war or inter-State contest, from the early days of Greece, on to those of Rome, or of the French Revolution, ever failed in evoking that "some one." Who that "some one" is, many are now asking,—and the answer is developed, as other Republican journals think, in this,—

(From the Times.)

We are not in the least surprised that the warning has shocked the sensibilities of sundry mercenary sycophants of the Administration, as well as startled the apprehensions of the lovers of law and order. But that is a risk which one always incurs in telling the truth. That the warning was needed—that it only embodied in a distinct and articulate form the thoughts and feelings of that great body of the people, who are cut off from access to the Capital of their country by the brutal and rebellious insolence of Baltimore, we need no better proof than the letter of George Law, which was published in the Times of yesterday morning. That able and public-spirited citizen only uttered the voice of the great mass of the people, when he said that, if the Government did not clear the track, *the people* would do it for them.

[From the Sun, (Rep.)]

MORE HUMBUGGING.

On Wednesday, our new U. S. District Attorney, E. Delafield Smith, Esq., sent an official notification to certain banks, holding balances due banking institutions in seceded States, that any attempt by them to forward specie to those States, while the rebellion continued, would be regarded and treated as treasonable. This was a bold and proper step to prevent money being sent South, which would at once be seized by the Montgomery rebels, to support their design of invading Washington, destroying the United States Government.

But by some means Mr. Smith was induced, upon the very same day, and before he could have any communication with his superiors in Washington, to withdraw his letter of warning, and make a humiliating explanation or apology for having written it.—Now, we ask did not Mr. Smith write this first letter upon very positive information that a large amount of specie was about to be withdrawn from this city to meet the forced subscriptions of the Southern banks to the fifteen million loan of Jefferson Davis & Co.!—And we ask further, how Mr. Smith's mind was satisfied, within a few hours, that it was his "duty," to recede from his first position.

Mr Smith seems to be a victim of the same species of humbug by which the secessionists made poor Buchanan their tool, deceived our merchants, and filled the whole country with delusive hopes, until their treason was ripe for execution. If no extensive or immediate transfer of specie to "the rebelling States" was intended why the hot haste to give to the U. S. District Attorney "assurances" that his official vigilance was needless? Are we never to see the end of that credulous, shilly shally policy on the part of our Government and its officials, which has enabled the Southern traitors to act with the most contemptuous audacity, and raise their rebellion to most formidable proportions!

Now what are the facts in the case. Jefferson Davis ascertained that many of the Southern banks have, from prudent motives, kept a large portion of their specie resources in New York banks. One Southern bank, for instance, has nearly a million and a half dollars on deposit here. Another has its whole capital. These banks do not wish to withdraw their deposits to have them seized by Jefferson Davis and his fellow pirates. But Davis has intimated to the officers of these banks that if they do not send on their drafts for their balances in New York, he will arrest them as traitors and hang them on the nearest tree.

Of course, they will, under a threat which they know would be executed, send on drafts, but it is the duty of our banks to protect every one of them; and had U. S. District Attorney Smith adhered to his first letter they would have been compelled to protect them. Let the warning be promptly renewed, or the people may be the safety of this treasure.

The plain truth which the Administration should be made to realize, and the sooner the better, is that twenty millions of freemen, roused by the deadly extremity of peril to all that makes existence dear or posterity a joy, will not submit to longer trifling with these priceless interests. They reverence the law, but there is a "higher law" for which they have a higher reverence.

If the evidence of a heroic decision shall not be speedily forthcoming from Washington, we warn the Administration and its friends and apologists, that they will be no more regarded in the rush of the nation for its liberties, than reeds before a torrent. It needs no seer to interpret the decree that has burst from the heart of this great people, that treason shall be exterminated! Mr. Seward nurses yet his sanguine dream of some new compromise and reconstruction, and the patching up of the fragments, gluing traitors and true men together in a treacherous and hollow peace. Perhaps the rebels will be glad to do it—but the patriot people will never suffer it. Never! Never! Never will their godlike rage be checked till they have ground treason to powder, and secured their children by many generations, by one terrible example, against this dread necessity which we have now to meet, of defending our liberties and theirs to the death against the swords of our own brothers. They will find leaders, and find their way to the heart of this rebellion, without waiting much longer for orders from a temporizing government.

(From the Tribune.)

NO TRUCE.

Washington once safe, our next peril is negotiation. We shall have more Border State mediations and proposals of truce, to give time for conference and protocols. And a truce, if once concluded, will prove our ruin. It will check the enthusiasm of the masses, stop the rush of men to the defense of our flag, smother the righteous indignation now burning in every breast, and break the spirit of the people. The universal American heart, and no less the universal reason, now say, "Let us make a clear end of this business. Let us have no cessation of hostilities short of a complete and final settlement of all our difficulties." So say we all. Let the Government take heed, and be strengthened.

We understand that the Committee of twenty six who are directing the organization of a Metropolitan Home Guard, have [illegible] Committee at the Astor House to-day for further consultation. The tender of this command, if not suggested, was decidedly impelled by Mr. Law's letter, which speaks the universal sentiment of this community. His energy of character and decided executive talent, render the choice eminently judicious. The Committee expect to extend and perfect their organization until it shall include at least 20,000 men, of all classes, able and willing to bear arms in defence of our city.

DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

A GLEAM OF LIGHT.—The people of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of Covington and Newport, Kentucky, on the opposite side of the Ohio river, have entered into pledges of mutual forbearance, kindness, and defense, in any troubles which may befall the country. So also have the people of Louisville, Ky., entered into a league of friendship with the people of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana. It was stated at the Cincinnati meeting, on authority which was represented to be perfectly reliable, that the Governors of the two States had expressed views of the most reliable character. And further, it is announced by telegraph from Louisville under date of the 25th inst., that Gov. Magoffin, of Ky., who is a Breckinridge Democrat, had proposed to Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, who is a Republican, that the Governors of the Border States should offer to become arbitrators between the contending parties in the present difficulties. The answer of Gov. Dennison has not yet reached us, but it can hardly be doubted that he will second the proposition with cordial satisfaction.

Kentucky is still in the Union, and desires to remain so. But Gov. Magoffin knows that he cannot retain her there, should the national government carry fire and sword into the seceded States. The natural sympathy which exists between her and them, would bring her to their help, if they were in danger of being crushed. The same may be said of Tennessee, and perhaps also of Missouri.

It seems to us that there is a great deal better chance of agreeing now than there will be after a bloody battle has been fought. And what a host of lives would be saved by avoiding such a conflict. Blessed are the peacemakers.

If it shall turn out that no intention has existed of invading the non-seceding States, and that the Southern army designs to confine its operations strictly within the limits of the States which have seceded, the question will assume a complexion which it has not borne during the excitement of the past few days, and the conduct of the Confederate authorities will be less exasperating to the North. For, however strongly the latter may condemn the act of secession, they cannot but make a distinction between that act, with its necessities for defence of the territories thus claiming to be independent, and aggressive operations against the adhering States.

[From the News.]

THE BARBAROUS WARFARE OF A CIVIL WAR.

Speaking of the false report that Massachusetts soldiers were poisoned in New York, the Boston Journal says that "even among military foes such a proceeding would be perfectly savage." That is so. But if we mistake not, the Journal was one of the first papers that copied approvingly Gen. Webb's inhuman proposition to drown out the entire population living on the borders of the Mississippi. Barbarous warfare deserves to be deprecated by every one. It is brutal for a "military foe" to poison his armed enemies; but even more brutal to murder thousands of unarmed citizens—men, women and children—as Webb suggests. Webb's is one of the poor rules that won't work both ways. He should remember, and so should the editor of the Boston Journal, that it is as easy for Virginians or Marylanders to poison United States troops at Annapolis or Arlington as for Gen. Scott's men to flood the cotton fields of the South.

PROSCRIPTION AT BOSTON.

(From the News.)

The new Collector at Boston is making a clean sweep in his office. The Democrats will about all have to go. The Daily Advertiser of Wednesday has the names of about a hundred new applicants with "to be continued." The Democrats of Boston who are turned out of office, by the Lincoln Administration are expected to volunteer in the ranks to carry on Mr. Lincoln's civil war. The Wide Awake Abolitionists who have brought about the war are to step into their shoes. Why don't we all forget party lines and sustain the Republican war policy. Why not?

SOUTHERN BANK BALANCES.

(From the Courier.)

The balances of Southern Banks in this city are perfectly safe in the custody of our banks, and all drafts drawn by them and issued in the regular course of their business, will be paid promptly, but it is not likely that any attempt to withdraw specie from this point for Southern account directly, will be attempted, if it is, the Government will undoubtedly interfere and prevent it.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

There is still more uncomfortable feeling in the market, owing to the number of mercantile failures, and rates of interest are 2 a 3 per cent dearer, with no facilities for negotiation upon any terms. Capitalists appear to be withdrawing their money from active use, but this may be only a temporary diversion, owing to a want of confidence in much of the security now offering.

There has been considerable activity in the freight market, but is confined chiefly to the charter of vessels for the use of government. We understand that every available craft under steam in any Northern port has been taken up for the war, including the steamers taken off the Bremen line. There is a report that Mr. Cunard consulted Lord Lyons as to the propriety of tendering a spare steamer to the U. S. government, and that the answer of the Minister being favorable, he had placed one of his vessels at the service of the Department. As the steamers in use for blockading purposes cannot leave their stations for coal, the fuel must be taken to them, and a large fleet of sailing vessels will have to be employed for this purpose. It is said that the Charmer was taken up to-day, to load for Annapolis and thence to Pensacola, and we shall probably learn of many charters of this sort within a few days. There is the usual amount of gossip circulating respecting the high prices paid by the authorities for necessities and transports, but this cannot well be avoided. Doubtless there are those selfish enough to take advantage of the pressure upon the government, in order to fill their own pockets, but this is not the general spirit of the people.

BATTERIES OF NOUNS, &c.

Some of the Republican Journals keep up a terrific Battery of NOUNS, VERBS, ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS,—as loud as Howitzer Canister, or exploding Bombs. When weary of shelling their own Administration, they shell "Baltimore," "Richmond," "Virginia," "Kentucky," "Tennessee,"—but shells shot so far off, are not half as effective, as if in 7th Regiment, or Massachusetts ranks, in Washington, or, as if in Fortress Monroe, or on Ft. Washington (Potomac River). The "Spirit of the Press" names not the authorship of these NOUNS and VERBS,—because the authors, in thirty days, will probably be ashamed of their own *savagery*,—only reproduce some of them, as follows:

"After having scourged Baltimore to the full extent of her deserts, let Virginia feel the full force of the chastisement she so richly merits. Hang her leaders, lay her people under contribution, and give freedom to the slaves of every Rebel. And above all, make Richmond feel the pressure of the master's hand. There is no measure of indignity that Baltimore and Richmond have not inflicted upon every man who has dared to be true to his flag and his Government, and like Sodom and Gomorrah of old, they should be visited with so fierce a punishment, that through all future time, their fate will be pointed to, as the just and necessary consequence of treason, preceded by low cunning and the most grovelling and disgusting duplicity.

"And what is applicable to Richmond is equally applicable to all that region of Virginia lying east of it—in fact, to all the slave region. Let the slaves of every rebel, therefore, be at once liberated, and let their lands and other property be confiscated.

"The army must occupy the City of Baltimore, and if the slightest resistance is made, the city must be laid in ruins; and a friend suggests that an avenue two hundred feet wide be opened through the ruins, to be called Massachusetts avenue, in commemoration of the infamous massacre of the sons of Massachusetts in that modern Gomorrah, on the 19th of April, 1861."

This treacherous State, (Maryland,) this pestilent city, lies between the loyal North and the National Capitol. Surveying the field from a military standpoint, and using a military phrase, *they must be reduced*. This must be done at the earliest practicable hour.

Fort McHenry, with such suitable vessels as can be promptly gathered in its harbor, must demolish its streets with shot and shell. Though the entire city cannot be reached from the fort and the harbor, yet all the business and commercial and banking portions of the infamous town can be laid in ruins from these points.

The spot to save Washington is at Baltimore. The impregnable defense of the former depends upon the immediate destruction of the latter. The Federal Capital must not be exposed to an attack in the rear from a large city filled with fighting men, with munitions of war, with provisions and easily reached from the sea. Let it be promptly reduced.

Baltimore subdued or in ashes, our loyal troops can advance leisurely, in two huge armies, from the Pennsylvania line toward Washington. If Maryland resists our march, as she doubtless will, *we must* plow up her rebellious soil with cannon balls, and sow it with gunpowder.

From Matanzas and Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.

The U. S. M. steamer Matanzas, Capt. Liesegang, four days from Matanzas, arrived at this port this (Saturday) morning. We are indebted to Purser Huertas, for the usual files, market reports, &c. The Matanzas brings no general news of the least interest. Her commercial advices are as follows:

MATANZAS MARKETS.

MATANZAS, April 22d, 1861.

Clayed Sugar—The transactions during the week have been limited, good dry qualities selling on the basis of 8 rs. arrobe for D. S. No 12, which of late purchasers have been trying to lower.

Stocks in Havana and here now reach about 355,000 boxes, against 260,000 boxes last year, and 264,000 bxs the year preceding.

Melado or Unpurged Sugars—The article meets no enquiry and with about 7,000 hhds. in first hands holders continue shipping on their account.

Molasses Sugars—Last sales of good sorts were effected from 4 to 4½ rs. at robe; to day, however, this class of sugars is entirely neglected.

Molasses—There has been some more activity in this article since our last, and about 3,000 hhds clayed have been taken at 1½ rl. kegs in old casks and 2 rs. kegs in new ones. For Muscovado there is but little enquiry and is offered freely by dealers at 2½ rs. per keg.

Muscovadoes—The demand for this article remains good and at full prices about 7000 Hhds of refining grades changed hands.

The market for Provisions is not without animation but importers are obliged to give way in prices for most articles under the pressure of large stocks and the great stringency of money.

Corn—The receipts being light and the demand fair prices have improved. We note sales of 400 bags at 6½ rs. arrobe with 2 months, and 500 bags from New Orleans, at 6¼ rs. arrobe, with 60 days credit.

Fish—Superior are very scarce and in fair demand, Selected New Foundland fish may bring from $5½ to 6 qtl for Cod, in small drums.

Flour—Superior kinds are scarce and prices daily improving.

Rice—The shipments of this article for the Havana market have left ours almost bare and prices in consequence have improved somewhat. Sales at 15 rs. arrobe with one month credit.

Nails—More abundant and sales made with difficulty from 5¾ to 6 per barrel on credit.

Salt—Stocks are very light and the demand being good first receipts will do very well. We quote from $3½ to 3¾ per fanega.

Soap—The demand continues fair and prices well maintained. We quote from 7¾ to 8 per qtl. for extreme qualities.

Tallow—Is in good request and scarce. We quote from $15 to 15½ qtl.

Tobacco—Stock on hand is heavy and prices receding. We quote from $19 to 40 per qtl.

Ale—Is in little demand and the market continues very abundantly supplied.

Beans—Although receipts have continued heavy prices are well supported. We note sales of 23 barrels round Egg beans at 11½ rls. arrobe and 75 barrels long at 10½ rs. arrobe.

Coal—Last sales of small cargoes have been made at $6¼ per ton alongside with short credit.

Naval Stores—We quote Tar at $3 to 3½ per bbl; Pitch and Rosin $2 to 2½ do, Spirits of Turpentine 87½ per gallon.

Lumber—The late heavy arrivals of both white pine boards and pitch pine lumber have largely supplied the wants of our dealers, and prices are rapidly [illegible]

Hoops—The stock on hand is heavy, and we cannot look for any improvement in prices at present. We quote 12 feet hoops from $35 to 40 per mille; 14 feet from $45 to 50 per mille.

Box Shooks—Are abundant in the extreme, and the best are sold from 6 to 6½ rs on long credits.

Hogshead Shooks—Molasses and Sugar Hhds. Shooks city made, are in moderate request, and meet buyers from 20 to 21 rs each, on credit. For inferior qualities there is no demand.

Empty Hogsheads Have been in fair demand, and last prices of $2½ to 2 each well maintained.

Freights—The European freight market continues dull at receding rates. Coastwise is less offering now and vessels being abundant masters appear disposed to accept lower figures. United States per box sugar, $1 to 1½; do. per hhd, $5½ to 5½; do per 110 gallons molasses, $2¾ to 3.

Exchanges—The market continues dull, and rates are entirely nominal as follows. London, 60 days, 8 to 9 per cent prem, Paris, do, 3 to 4 per cent discount; New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, 60 days, 2 to 2½ per cent discount.

Butter—Supplies have increased considerably, and are fast receding.

Candles—Sperm candles are very scarce and in fair demand. First receipts may bring from $45 to 47 qtl. Composition candles are still abundant and dull. We quote common American kinds from $24 to 29 qtl. Tallow candles are in better demand, and command from 17½ to 18 qtl.

Cheese—American is more abundant, but the demand is still good.

Clear Pork—Duty $2 62 per qtl. We note sales of 7 boxes at $16½ per qtl, with 1 month credit.

Hams—The receipts of late have been light and with a fair demand, prices bear a decided tendency to improve. Sales of small parcels from store at $17 qtl.

Herrings—We note sales of 300 boxes large fish at 4½ rs cash.

Jerked Beef—No demand for the articles at present.

Lard—With continued arrivals of small lots the market is again well supplied, and prices tend to decline. Last sales of tierces have been made at $17 qtl. with 1 to 3 months.

Oil—The demand remains good and prices well supported. Last sales of small lots of good whale refined oil from 103 to 104 cts. per gallon, on short credit.

Onions—Abundant and dull.

Paper—Abundant, and prices declining.

Potatoes—Are still very abundant, and we have daily arrivals from the United States. Last sales from 12 to 13 rs. barrel.

Rum—Remains very dull, and buyers refusing to pay over $25 to 26 pipe.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN HAVANNA

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

HAVANA, April 22, 1861.

The sugar market is rather quiet,—the last news from the United States not being favorable for activity in our produce. Quotations continue to be placed at, for Whites low to clear bright good, $4¾ to $5¾ per 100 lbs; Yellow do, $3¾ to $3¾ do; Brown do., (Nos. 11 and 12) $2¾ to $3¼ do.; Cucuruchos, do. low heavy to clear dry, $2¾ to $2¾ do.; Muscovados do. $2¾ to $3¼ do. Shipped during the week, hence and from Matanzas, 39,860 boxes, and 1,910 hhds., of which to the United States, 8,541 boxes and the hhds, Aspinwall 145 boxes, and balance, 31,204 boxes to European ports, mostly "Falmouth and orders," leaving a stock on hand at Havana and Matanzas equal to 320,000 boxes and 16,500 hhds against 250,000 bxs and 7,500 hhds last year at same time.

Other articles of Island produce, with less demand. We have no change in values to advise. Wharf sales limited to our wards, and with articles of most necessity prices have been slightly remunerative. White beans, $6½, butter, Philadelphia old, $15, Goshen fresh $24, hams, $11, clear pork, $15, cheese, $10, lard, $16¾ and $18. Tea and kegs, stock 1,301 tierces and bbls and 640 kegs; salt beef, $8 to $10 per bbl; dried beef $4½ to $5, codfish, $4½ to $5. Eastern and British provinces wanted, rice, $6½ to $6¾, corn (U. S.) $2¾, potatoes, $3¼; onions, $2¾; salt, $3½ for 200 lbs, tallow, $14¼, yellow soap, $7¾; chewing tobacco, $10. Hay, $3½, bran, oats and barley have abundant sales.

American Ale from New York $10 per bbl. Wrapping paper 3¼ to 3½ rails per ream. Corn brooms $1 56¼ per dozen.

Freights—Not as bad as we looked for, and considerable activity for the time, and for good crop carriers. Last charters of American vessels—American ship S. M. Churchill, 600 hhds. Sugar, Remedios and New York, $4; do. brig Mary J. Kimball, 600 do. sugar, and New York, $5½, do. brig Kandy King, 700 hhds. do. $4; do. ship Wm. H. Wall, 800 do. do. $5¼ do.; do bark Chilton, 400 hhds. Sagua and Portland, $6¼ do., American brig "Our Union," 500 hhds. Matanzas and Falmouth, $2¾, do. schooner Harpstone, 2,000 boxes Antwerp $2¾. A Spanish ship which brought Coolies here the other day, 8,000 boxes, taken for Falmouth and orders, $2¾. This business will be likely to improve from this condition without exceptive arrivals.

Exchanges a little more depressed, under the fact that the coin shipments from the United States and elsewhere do not meet previous calculations, and the want is severely felt. Yet, with the superior want of confidence, even in the very best paper, there has been no advance. London and payable 60 days sight, sales at 8 to 8½ pm. City of New York and other points payable in New York and Boston, 3 to 2 discount. New Orleans, par to — either way, arbitrary. It is obvious that, having half of all our agricultural and commercial interests predicated upon and associated with American prosperity, we must rise and fall with the United States, swim or sink, as the case may be, and it seems to be all sink at this time, with the foul odors of burnt blood!

The accession of St. Domingo, if we are let alone in our possessory rights of power, is not going to make any social or financial incumbrance. F.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In the steamship Matanzas, from Matanzas—Mrs Dr Humphrey, Miss J Humphrey, Miss A Bissel, Mrs J R Macias, 4 Miss Macias, Miss G Rodiguez, Miss M Reyes, Mrs A Hollingsworth, Mrs J West, Mrs M Cavaro, Mrs G Ferrett, Mrs L Barton, Mr J M Marcina, Mr West, M Arizon, D Humphrey, D Agnemoga, P Vergen, W J Camb, F Almanzar, B Bawo, J Comas, Mr Ferrer, M Rodiguez & bro, Thomas J Knowles, Andrew Spalding, Andrew Neal, don Bayley, Charles Barton, David Phillips, Michael Alley, Bernard Lammon, Adolphe Villalba, Jos Acerby, John James & brother, John L Roy, Jacob Batsky, Mr Albrecht, Jas Lalhan, H McComb, John Lecart, Peter Seuthar, John Bleckschmidt, W A Whitney, August Dransch, F Trevelan, J Narse, Albert Strong, James Green, J B McGally.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Matanzas—In port 22d inst, ships Matilda, Nichols; Mary Clark, Brown, do; A Hardman, Hallett, do; Lisbon, Curtis, do; barks John Griffin, Park, do; Ganges, Street, do; F H Hegleton, Coombs, do; J H Thurston, Gilkey, do; Mountain Eagle, Yates, do; Trojan, Bailey, do; [illegible] Ward, Chase, ldg; Laura Russ, Hull, do; Louis, Hutchinson, do; Goodspeed, Durfan, do; S H Davis, do; brigs Aurora, Davis, do; Nellie Moore, Pitts, do; Olive, Church, do; Sarah Version, Clark, do; F Tilleton, Seaman, dischg; Executive, Trask, ldg; Jas Davis, Stacie, do; Lincoln, Hutchinson, do; Ocean Wave, Morton, do; Moonlight, dischg; Franklin, Kinsman, dischg; P R Rhodes, Bennett, dischg; Charles Means, dischg; Judge Blaney, Osgood, ldg; Belle, Bernard, dischg; H M McGilvery, Clifford, dischg; Charles Wesley, Ford, dischg; Phebe Heath, [illegible] ldg; C Martin, Matthew, ldg; Bush, Habbidge, dischg; Wm Mason, Gardner, dischg; Minnie Shiffer, Cerrancion, ldg; Helena Christie, ldg; Alfarata, ldg; schrs H E Belle, Murphy, wtg; D A Farnsworth, Hall, wtg; Velma, Yeaton, dischg; Delia Hancer Loete, wtg; Golden Fleece, Hall, ldg; White Sea, Littlefield, dischg; Julia Maria, Boston, just in.

The War Excitement in the City.

Equip the Volunteers

Let us have no more red tape in this civil war. So far as New York city is concerned, it has answered the President's call for men and money with admirable promptness. Men have come forward and volunteered by thousands, and money to a very large amount has been subscribed, both by private citizens and by the Corporation, to hurry up the equipment of the troops. Notwithstanding this, there are fifteen thousand men to-day in and about New York city, waiting action on the part of somebody to give them clothing and arms and provisions; and if these are not soon forthcoming, doubtless a decrease of ardor will reduce the force at least one half. Three thousand men volunteered for Wilson's regiment; but owing to official delay the men became disgusted, and there are hardly one thousand now in garrison with him at Quarantine.

It seems like mocking the enthusiasm which glows in the hearts of the people here, to call forth the thousands who are desirous of doing their full part of the fighting necessary to uphold our flag, and then to chill their ardor by constant delays in preparing them for the conflict. The cause of this procrastination was discussed in the Board of Aldermen on Thursday evening. It appears that out of the large military fund voted by the Legislature, only $5,000 have been appropriated by the State Board. Perhaps this State Board, like other Albany commissions, expects to saddle the city with the expense of conducting the volunteer work. This view is supported by the statement of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, who is trying to get up a regiment of volunteers. To an Aldermanic committee he said that he had been referred by General Wool, who represents the general government, to the State authorities, for the reason that each State is expected to take care of its own volunteers till mustered into the Army; by the State authorities he was referred to the Union Defence Committee, as New York City had appropriated a million of dollars and put the money into the hands of that civil Committee to make provision for her own volunteers. Mr. Sickles found no help anywhere. Gen. Sandford said he would do the best he could for him, which meant just nothing at all, as he is without a fund to draw upon, the Union Defence Committee are not fully organized and intend only to give aid to Regiments when mustered, and the Common Council are unprepared to do anything because they have transferred their means to the Union Defence Committee.

Mr. Sickles is only one of a number of men who need some backing up to keep their volunteers together. Action is wanted, and the Common Council seem disposed to take the matter into their own hands, if the Union Defence Committee do not meet the exigency for which timely provision was made by the appropriation of $1,000,000—the maintenance and equipment of the volunteers.

The U. D. C. comprises men of high character and excellent intentions, but they seem to be outstripped now by the earnest action of the people, supported by as earnest and prompt action on the part of their elected representatives. The Aldermen have made a call upon the U. D. C. to give some account of their stewardship, and to report whether they desire speedily to meet the wishes of the people, or are yet undecided as to the proper course to pursue. The Common Council gave them money promptly and generously, and the people will expect the Aldermen and Councilmen to look to its expenditure according to the condition of the donation and the wishes of the givers.

WILSON'S ZOUAVES MUSTERED IN.

Wilson's Zouaves were mustered into the U. S. service at Staten Island, on Friday afternoon, by Capt. Seymour, U. S. A.

They have been provided with a new uniform, more substantial than the grey shirt and pants in which they appeared in this city. They will be fully equipped in a few days. The new uniform comprises wide, light blue Zouave pants, and scanty sleeve jacket over the grey woolen shirt. The pants and jackets are trimmed with braids and bindings of scarlet. The arms will be Minie rifle, revolver, bowie knife, and slung shot, the latter so adjusted as to be used in a particular manner, at a distance of twenty yards.

The regiment is officered as follows, an election having been made on Friday for Captain in Company D, to which the first Lieutenant, Walter Johnson, was elected, a great expert at sword and bowie knife exercise, in which he is instructing the men.

Colonel Commanding—William Wilson.
Lieutenant Colonel—John Creighton, well known in the Mexican war.
Major—William Newby, of the Walker force at Nicaragua.
Adjutant—James J. Herg.
Quarter Master—M. B. Bradley, of the Mexican and Nicaragua campaign.
Paymaster—Peter Duffy.
[illegible] Wilson, Henry Du Frain, Hazeltine, others to be appointed.
Surgeon—P. C. Peed.
Assistant Surgeon—Edmond Lynch.

COLORS FOR WILSON AND ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES.

The patriotic ladies, guests at the Astor House, have prepared two beautiful sets of colors, to be presented to Col. Ellsworth and Col. Wilson's Regiments Zouaves.

Those for Col. Ellsworth's command are of blue silk, fringed with silver, with the letters "N. Y. Z." (New York Zouaves), in a splendidly embroidered wreath in the centre. The color pike is of rosewood, surmounted at the top by a solid silver cross, and capped at its lower end with a silver ferrule and knob.

The colors designed for Col. Wilson's boys are of rich red silk, with the letters U. V. Z., (Union Volunteer Zouaves,) in gold thread and golden wreath in centre, and surmounted by a golden hatchet and cross, and tipped with silver ferrule and thimble.

Both sets of colors are beautifully made, and are fitting monuments to the taste and patriotism of the ladies.

A REGIMENT OF SMITHS.

It is the intention of Mr. Charles Smith, to come forward to the aid of the country in its present crisis with a regiment of Smiths. He thinks that there are quite enough men of that name in this city alone to establish a right of way through Baltimore at once. All persons of the name of Smith (no others need apply) who are capable of bearing arms and are desirous of joining such a regiment, will please call at No. 553 Broadway, and enroll their names, at any time during the day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A DESTRUCTIVE MISSILE.

A Brooklyn man claims to have invented the most destructive missile known. It is a bombshell so arranged that whether it falls upon hard or soft earth, stone or wood, it bursts, and the contents fly in every direction, and in all shapes and quantities. If it strikes wood ignition instantly ensues; and if a human being, it passes down and through the body with the rapidity and the effect of lightning. A series of trial experiments have been tried both with cannon and projecting by hand. In one of the latter trials a person standing imprudently near the spot of explosion was struck by a descending piece of the filling about the size of a pea on the back of the neck. In an instant it traversed his body, scoring and searing a track for itself, and finally stopped in his boot. The injuries were not healed for over a month. The shell has been offered by the inventor to the Government. The cost of the shell is only one-fourth that of the form at present used.

GEN. DIX'S HOME GUARD.

Gen. John A. Dix has ordered that the Regiment of Home Guards which he is to command shall be divided into companies of fifty men, armed with muskets, uniformed in black coat, belts, and felt hat, grey pantaloons and Union cockade,—all equipments at individual expense. The companies will meet for drill three times a week. Col. Andrew Warner and Col. C. De Forest Grant are appointed aids. Lieut. Col. Maximilian Rader, adjutant.

THE TROOPS NOW IN NEW YORK.

The Quartermaster-General's Department, now gives out ten thousand rations daily, and 9,820 mattrasses have been delivered to the regiments in the city waiting orders. Wilson's Zouaves, and Allen's National Guard, about one thousand men each, are at Quarantine, also a company of Bartlett's Naval Brigade. The 2d Regiment Advance Guard, 700 men, and the 13th Regiment Westchester Chasseurs, 120 men, are quartered at 73 Broadway, and march to the Division Armory for rations. Part of the 1st Regiment Union Volunteers, 200 men, are at 340 Pearl street; 300 men are in company barracks. The 1st Regiment National Zouaves, Col. Morgan, 700 men, are quartered between Tammany Hall and the Division Armory. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, 1,000 men, are quartered in Devlin's Building, Canal street. The 1st Regiment California Volunteers have fifty men at No. 534 Broadway; 550 are in company barracks. The First Regiment German Rifles, Col. Blenker, are at Palace Garden, 840 strong. The First Regiment, Scott Life Guard, Col. Hudson, 850 men, are quartered in the State Arsenal, Central Park, where they do strict garrison duty. The 79th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., go into barracks in the same place to-day, (Saturday), probably 750 men, not yet all armed and equipped. The Steuben Volunteers, Col. Benedict, 780 men, are quartered at Landerman's, 3d avenue, where they do full garrison duty. Col. Hawkins' Zouaves are quartered at Castle Garden, 1,000 strong, and receive ration for the Division Arsenal. The Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are in camp on the Battery, and very particular in the performance of their duties. The First Regiment Advance Guard, Col Duryee, 1,200, are in garrison at Fort Schuyler, learning Hardee's drill. Total sixteen regiments ready to march, and only waiting equipments and orders.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The following is the Quartermaster-General's report to Headquarters of the operations on Friday:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
New York, April 26th, 10 P. M.

In regard to quarters nearly everything is in the same condition as previous report. We have fed and provided quarters for nearly 10,000 men, at Fort Schuyler, Staten Island, Battery, Castle Garden, Devlin building in Canal street, and Palace Garden, upper Arsenal, &c. A company of 150 men, Captain Hobbs in command, arrived to-night by train from Albany, and are to be attached to Col. Baker's regiment (California.) We have quartered them to-night at Centre Market in the quarters (or armory) of the Seventy first regiment, and shall feed them at Division Arsenal, corner Elm and White streets, beginning with breakfast in the morning.

Col. Duryea, Lieut. Colonel stationed at Fort Schuyler, reported at these quarters this morning that, just before dark last evening, large packages of goods were seen being passed on board a schooner lying off the Long Island shore, opposite Fort Schuyler, from a sloop which was in constant communication with the shore, and during the evening and night signals were displayed between the boats and the shore.

Collector Barney, on a requisition from Gen. C. A. Arthur, Acting Quartermaster General, detailed a U. S. inspector to proceed to Fort Schuyler this afternoon, and a boat belonging to the Police department was furnished by the department to be used in the U. S. Revenue service at and in the neighborhood of Fort Schuyler. The boat is to be manned by men furnished by Col. Duryea, who had no boat at their disposal to look into the matter in their neighborhood last night. Col. Duryea was notified to report himself to the collector to-morrow, to be appointed as special aid during his stay at Fort Schuyler.

Chas. Wright reports to-night at headquarters, that he is ready to-morrow to feed 14,000 men, including the barracks in the Park. Both Mr Wright and his partners, Capt. Morris and Capt. Baker, will go home to bed for the first time in five nights.

Another contract was signed to-night, at the Commissary General's department, amounting to $278,000, for military equipments.

P. Dorsheimer, Treasurer of the State of New York, has been here all day, to sign and superintend the assigning of the different contracts, in connection with Gen. W. H. Jackson, Inspector General.

COL. S. V. BRADFORD, Jr.

EFFIGIES.

These articles appear to be the order of the day. Across Henry street, from corner of Clinton to the opposite side, is an effigy dressed with a straw hat, army frock coat, blue pants with red stripes, boots and sword. On his breast and back are placards with the words—

"Death to Traitors."

"Jefferson Davis, as he will be."

Across the entry to the Bowery is another, dressed with Kossuth hat and old clothes, with sword, and hanging to his feet is a card with, on one side,—

"The Traitor's Doom"

and on the other—

"Jeff. Davis, the King of Traitors."

Similar effigies are up in various parts of the city.

THE SICK SOLDIERS RETURNED.

The following is a list of the sick soldiers returned from Annapolis on the Baltic:

Capt. Wm. P. Pennel, First Company, Seventh; on leave.
C. Price, Eighth Company, Seventh; pleurisy.
Wm. O. Jackson, Eighth Company, Seventh; on leave.
N. O. Platt, Jr., Fourth Company, Seventh; on leave.
J. K. Giddings, Second Company, Seventh; on leave.
H. M. Fairchild, Seventh Company, Seventh; pleurisy.
Thos. Hallett, Fourth Company, Seventh; over fatigue.
J. Leavensworth, Sixth Company, Seventh, general debility.
E. Bowdoin, Sixth Company, Seventh; rupture.
Aug. Howe, Eighth Company, Seventh; rupture.
F. D. Mayer, Eighth Company, Seventh; rupture.
W. C. Barnes, Third Company, Seventh; dysentery.
E. H. Dennison, Eighth Company, Seventh; inflammatory rheumatism.
E. L. Wetherby, Eighth Company, Seventh, injured on the march.
Lieut. F. C. Latham, Company C, Twelfth; on leave at his own request.
Private Evans, Company D, Twelfth; insane.
Private Vincent, Company A, Twelfth; rheumatism.
Private Helomer, Company G, Twelfth; sunstroke.

MOVEMENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

A private letter from Hon. A. Frank at Warsaw N. Y., April 25, says:

* * * * We had a meeting here night before last. A company was formed, and $3,000 subscribed for the families of those enlisting.

Yours respectfully,
AUGUSTUS FRANK.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

LETTERS OF MARQUE ALREADY ISSUED.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Montgomery says:

"Letters of marque and reprisal have been issued to responsible persons in New Orleans, and Mobile, who have been regularly commissioned to prevent the appearance of piracy. Their returns will be made to the Government, and I opine will exhibit a considerable diminution in that commerce, which the North has so proudly boasted of lately."

PERSONAL.

—— Carl Schurz has gone to Washington, it is said to take command of the German regiment from Minnesota.

—— Gen. Henry Wilson, who went to Annapolis with the Massachusetts Eighth, has gone home to raise two more regiments.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Official Drawings of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 252.—APRIL 26, 1861.
60, 63, 6, 26, 72, 1, 43, 35, 61, 39, 36, 41.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 201.—APRIL 27, 1861.
3, 44, 16, 52, 23, 8, 76, 68, 63, 46, 10, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Bill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., Black or Brown — Best in use. Natural and durable in color. DEPOT, No. 1 BARCLAY ST., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay street.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Drug[gists].

Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss.—Elastic Stockings—Shoulder Braces—Supporters. Instruments for Deformities to order. No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.) New York.
Also, MARSH, CORLISS & CO., 5 West 4th street Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.—*Wholesale and Retail*.—E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY—*Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp*. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS FOR AMATEURS AND THE TRADE.
DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Kellogg's Spring Styles
of HATS and CAPS, for GENTS and YOUTHS, in all their variety. Just opened, Rich Imported STRAW GOODS, for MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS.
[illegible] CANAL STREET.

SPRING [illegible]
CLOTHING,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I am selling off my stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING at a great REDUCTION OF PRICES. Buyers will do well to call and examine STOCK and PRICES.
N. A. KNAPP,
10 Courtlandt Street.

LYON'S
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and genuine article will exterminate Roaches, Bugs, Ants and all Vermin. FREE FROM POISON.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS
are sure death to Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. D. S. BARNES, Proprietor,
202 Broadway, between Fulton and John streets.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
With Glass-Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, etc.
Office, No. 505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

D. S. BARNES'
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEDICINE DEPOT
HAS REMOVED FROM PARK ROW TO
202 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN FULTON AND JOHN STREETS.
Attention invited to the Retail Department.

Spring.—
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring Styles of CLOTHING, ready made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom Room not equalled. Furnishing Goods and Children's Department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold at LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest Stock in the City.

A PAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES.
AND ONE WITHOUT A MATE.
THE "PAPER TIE." Patent applied for. Perfectly represented by cut.
THE "RELIEF TIE," Patented Jan. 29, '61. A perfect relief from tying bows.
THE LACE EDGE TIE—Exquisitely beautiful.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Sole Manufacturers, No. 35 Warren street, N.Y.
N. B. We sell to wholesale jobbers only.

Important to
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS
AND
DEALERS.
You are hereby notified that I own LETTERS PATENT of the United States for the "METHOD OF MAKING HOOP SKIRTS BY MEANS OF FORMS OR FRAMES." All Hoop Skirts not properly marked with the date (April 2, 1861) of my Frame Patent, by authority from me, will be considered infringements. I also own Letters Patent of the United States for EXTENSION SKIRTS. All infringers of these Patents WILL BE HELD LIABLE FOR DAMAGES TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THE LAW.
LICENSES GRANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
L. A. OSBORN,
61 Warren street, New York.

REMOVAL.
HAVING LEASED OUR UP-TOWN SHOW-ROOM, of No. 43 East Fourteenth street, and being now engaged in removing the fine stock of goods to our main store, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock at 488 Broadway, and shall at once offer
FOR CASH.
$100,000 worth of the finest goods in our line at
AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The goods are displayed on our first floor, for the convenience of the public, and comprise in part
REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS, VASES,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
DECORATED DINING SETS,
DECORATED TEA SETS,
PLAIN AND CUT GLASS WARE,
AND A SPLENDID
GALLERY OF OIL AND PASTEL PAINTINGS,
By CULVERHOUSE, and other known artists.
Also, CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome street.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. ROBERT H. CAMPBELL to Miss —— DELANAY CUPPERNULL, of Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y.

On the 25th instant, Mr. SAML. C. BERGIAN to Miss KATE BRADY.

On the 24th instant, Mr. CHARLES J. SPENCE to Miss ANNIE R. MORSE.

On the 25th instant, Mr. SYLVESTER SIGLER to Miss FLORENCE A. WHITFORD.

On the 24th instant, Mr. CHARLES F. OLNEY to Miss E. LOUISE BROWN.

On the 25th instant, Mr. HOMER BALDWIN to Miss ANNIE M. REEVE.

On the 25th instant, Mr. JOHN H. McDERMOT to Miss SARAH E. McCLURE.

At Brooklyn, 26th instant, Mr. G. H. GORHAM to Miss LOUISE BAILEY.

On the 24th instant, Mr. HENRY D. BIRDSALL to Miss ANNA E. GRAVES.

At Williamsburgh, 25th instant, Mr. JOHN FELLOWS to Miss ANNA C. COLLINS.

At Rockland Lake, 23d instant, Gen. Wm. C. KIBBE to EMMA, daughter of Hon. Moses G. Leonard.

DIED.

On the 25th instant, MARTHA, relict of John Forbes, aged 53 years.

On Friday, 26th instant, Mr. GARET CONKRIGHT, aged 74 years.

On the 25th instant, Mr. JOHN ALWAIES, in the 66th year of his age.

On the 26th instant, MINERVA RUSSELL, wife of J. W. Dowling, M. D.

On the 25th instant, Mr. CHARLES P. WILSON, aged 66 years.

On the 25th instant, Mr. JOHN BARBE, in the 35th year of his age.

On the 25th instant, suddenly, Mr. URIAH HENDRICKS LEVY.

On the 26th instant, of consumption, Mrs. MARTHA AUGUSTA VENMAN.

On the 25th instant, Mr. WILLIAM P. WHITMORE, aged 34 years.

On the 25th instant, Mr. JOHN S. POLLARD, in the 53d year of his age.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. MARGARET MORRISSEY, aged 25 years.

On the 24th instant, REBECCA RODDINS, in the 15th year of her age.

At Brooklyn, 26th instant, ELIZA, wife of George Corbett, aged 56 years.

At Williamsburgh, 26th instant, SUSAN B., daughter of the late David R. Crane, aged 42 years.

At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday evening, 25th instant, MARY D., wife of N. Lawrence Van Zandt, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Sunday, 28th instant, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Stock Exchange—Second Board....April 26.

1000	U. S. 5's '74 coup.	75	50	Clev. & Pitts. Preferred	29¼
4000	do.	75¾	100	Reading R.	31
1000	U. S. 6's '81 coupon	85½	100	do.	s10 30¼
2000	Trs'y 12 P. C. Notes	100½	100	do.	s10 29¾
2000	Virginia 6's	41½	15	[illegible]	81½
500	do.	43	50	Panama R.	99½
1000	Tenn. 6's, '90	48	150	Ill. Central R. Scr.	b15 56
2000	Missouri 6's	38	150	do.	56¼
15000	do.	s10 37	300	do.	56
3000	do.	37¾	100	do.	b10 56
5000	N. Y. Cen. Bds '75	100	250	do.	b30 56¼
1000	Erie R. 3d M. '83	79	500	Gal. & Chicago R.	56
6000	Erie Conv. Bds '71	35	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	24¼
5000	Harlem 3d Mtg.	77	50	Chicago & R. I. R.	s10 35¾
10000	Hudson R. 3d Mtge.	85	200	do.	35
150	Canton Co.	8	50	do.	s30 35
700	N. Y. Central R.	72	100	Chicago Bur. & Q.	58
100	do.	s10 71½	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	9½
100	do.	72¾			

New York Stock Exchange....April 27.

7000	U. S. 6's, '81, Reg.	87½	150	Erie Railroad	21¾
5000	U. S. 6's '81 coup.	85	100	do.	21¾
25000	do.	81½	350	do.	21¾
2000	Treas 12 P c Notes	100½	100	do.	21
2000	Virginia St. 6's	41	100	do.	b60 21
11000	Missouri S. 6's	34¾	100	Harlem Railroad	10¾
5000	do.	33¾	100	do.	10¾
11000	do.	39	100	Harlem R. Prefd.	31
5000	Erie 3d Mtg. Bds.	80	100	Reading R. R.	s15 31¾
4000	Erie Bonds 1875	55	100	do.	31½
4000	Mich. S. S. F. Bds.	75½	350	Mich. Central R.	44
2000	do.	75	100	do.	b60 44
1000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bds.	75	50	do.	50¼
50	Pacific Mail S. S.	68	450	do.	53
355	do.	70	100	do.	s10 53
18	do.	71	400	do.	b30 53
250	Hudson River R.	36½	100	do.	57¼
500	N. Y. Central R.	s30 73	100	do.	s5 57½
500	do.	c 73¼	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	89
500	do.	c 73½	100	Galena & Chi. R.	57¾
350	do.	c 73¼	100	do.	57¾
250	do.	c 73¾	50	do.	s5 57¾
218	do.	s3 73¼	72	do.	57¾
100	do.	s10 73	100	do.	b60 57¾
50	do.	s3 73	1650	Clev. & Toledo R.	24
150	do.	s3 73	350	do.	25¾
50	do.	s3 73¼	50	Chicago & R. I.	36¼
25	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13½	250	do.	36¼
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	25½	100	do.	b10 37
100	Ill. Central R. Scrip	58¾	100	do.	b10 36¾

Stocks are better, with hardly an exception, and in some cases the advance is large. Pacific Mail rose to 71 per cent., and at the close was held at a very large advance on this figure. There is a general complaint of the scarcity of stocks, and buyers who have limited their orders at yesterday's quotations have been disappointed.

Advanced.	*Per cent.*
U. S. 6's of 1881 Registered	½
Treasury Notes, 12 per cent	½
Virginia 6's	1
Missouri 6's	1¼
Erie 3d Mortgage	1
Pacific Mail Ship Co.	8
Hudson River Railroad	½
N. Y. Central	1
Erie Railroad	1¼
Harlem Railroad	⅜
Harlem preferred	1¼
Reading Railroad	1¾
Michigan Central	3¼
Michigan Southern guaranteed	1¾
Illinois Central	1¾
C. C. and Cincinnati	1
Galena & Chicago	1¾
Cleveland & Toledo	1
Rock Island	1¼
Declined.	*Per Cent.*
U. S. 6's of 1881, coupon	1

Currency continues as unavailable as ever, and there is very little offering.

At the discount houses there is little or nothing doing in paper, and high rates are no temptation to buyers, under the deranged state of things. So far as the South is concerned remittances are at an end, of course bringing many houses doing a large business in that quarter to a stand. From the West the case is not much better, and from the same causes. The prostration of the currency in use at the West, based on the dishonored stocks of the border States has advanced the rate of exchange to rates where merchants very naturally hesitate to make the sacrifice necessary to pay their New York creditors, who in turn come to a halt.

There is this morning a more confident feeling in regard to the future, and the conviction is now general that the Capitol is not only safe, but that the military preparations of the Federal Government are so far advanced as to make it the complete master of the situation, and ready to act vigorously in any direction.

The New Orleans Bank statement for the last week shows the following changes as compared with the previous returns:

	April 13th.	April 20th.	Difference.
Short Loans	$14,187,716	$13,767,763	Dec. $419,953
Specie	16,637,555	16,215,891	Dec. 311,664
Circulation	8,694,436	8,509,866	Dec. 184,570
Deposits	20,747,637	20,633,823	Dec. 113,814
Exchange	5,349,567	5,5[illegible]	Dec. 1,[illegible]
Distant Balances	1,664,760	1,[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Total Loans	21,212,931	21,[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

The Grant County (Wisconsin) Herald says that the Illinois Central Railroad is to be extended next summer from Dunleith to La Crosse, taking the route of the Mineral Point and the Viroqua and Muscoda road. It says the iron and stock are ready on hand, and the work will be pushed forward rapidly.

(From the Morning Express.)

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New York for the week and since January 1:

For the Week.			
Entered at the port	$1,748,472	$1,703,451	$[illegible]
Thrown on the market	1,694,296	1,650,790	376,999
Since January 1.			
Entered at the port	$39,811,678	$25,6[illegible]	$11,[illegible]
Thrown on the market	39,319,774	29,215,341	20,[illegible]

The following is a recapitulation of the Imports of Dry Goods for the week ending April 25:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufs. Wool	105	$44,233
Do. Cotton	111	31,198
Do. Silk	145	107,956
Do. Flax	65	15,565
Miscellaneous	43	11,889
Total	518	$210,831

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. Wool	170	$38,[illegible]
Do. Cotton	175	31,145
Do. Silk	45	30,704
Do. Flax	116	19,631
Miscellaneous	313	8,[illegible]
Total	5121	$103,101

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. Wool	412	$93,0[illegible]
Do. Cotton	107	34,353
Do. Silk	37	29,454
Do. Flax	158	25,631
Miscellaneous	11	2,414
Total	525	$176,176

The Westchester County Bank will pay a dividend of four per cent. on and after the 1st of May next.

The imports of dry goods this week are very small probably the least reported for many years.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In the steamship Baltic, from Annapolis—Hon Senator Foote, of Vt; Hon Senator Wilson, of Mass; Chaplain Matthew Hale Smith, bearer of dispatches; Henry Butler, of R I, C Vanderbilt, jr, Wm Allen, and Capt J McDonald, bearers of dispatches; Wm Wilcox & lady, Lieut Simpson & lady, Prof Smith & lady, Prof Winlock & lady, Rev J K Davenport & lady, Prof Rogers & lady, Capt H D Bensel, 1st Co 7th Regt; A C Barnes, 3d Co; F D Meyer, C Price, J K Gilders, jr, A Howe, and O H Dennison, 8th Co; T Hallett, 4th Co; H O Kissy, 2d Co; E Burden, 6th Co; W H Stratton, A McNulty, and A Leavenworth, 7th Co; W C Jacobson, H M Fairchild, and D Vanderpoel, 7th Regt; Private C H Cothead and —— Weatherly; also Lieut Francis C Latham, Co B; —— Isaacs, —— Evins, and D Wanmaker, Co D; —— Vincent, Co A; —— Hanna, Co G; J Garrett, Co Q, R I Regt; Chas D Dayton and Lewis Lewis, bearers of dispatches.

EXPRESS MARINE LIST.

CORRECTED DAILY.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS
FROM EUROPE.

STEAMERS.	LEAVE	FOR	
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 13
Bremen	Southampton	New York	April 13
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	April 18
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	April 24
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
Africa	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4

FROM AMERICA.

	LEAVE	FOR	
Glasgow	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	April 27
Karnak	New York	Nassau & Hav.	April 27
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	April 27
Columbia	Boston	Galway	April 30
Bavaria	New York	Southampton	May 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
Bienville	New York	Havana	May 1
City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	May 4
Asia	New York	Liverpool	May 8
Matanzas	New York	Matanzas	May 8
City of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New York	Bremen	May 11
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 11
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 18
Tulu	Liverpool	Kingston, Ja.	May 2[illegible]
Saxonia	New York	Southampton	June 1

FRIDAY, April 26.

ARRIVED.

Transport steamer Keystone State, Marshman, from Washington City.
Transport steamer Baltic, Fletcher, from Annapolis.
Transport steamer Columbia, Whiting, from Annapolis.
Transport steamer De Soto, Johnson, from Annapolis.
Ship Deift Haven, of Bangor, Freese, from Liverpool, via Savannah [illegible] days, in ballast to master.
Bark Henry Trowbridge, of New Haven, Frisby, 18 days from St Kitts, in ballast to H Trowbridge's Sons, of New Haven. Left schrs Pacific, from Washington, NC, and Grand Turk, hence, disg. 17th inst. lat 16 lon 62, saw an American sloop of-war, steering E.
Bark E H Spalding, of Rockland, Becker, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to R W Brandt. 17th inst. Tortugas bearing NW 25 miles, saw ship City of Brooklyn, bound W. 22d lat 32 lon 48, spoke brig Mary, of Digby, from Matanzas for Charleston, had lost deck load, and was short of provisions, supplied her.
Br brig J B King, Coffin, 12 days from Windsor, NS, with plaster to D R De Wolf.
Brig Eugene A Reed, of Hartford, Crane, 18 days from Naguabo, PR, via New London 3 days, with molasses to master.
Brig Gen Pierce, Hunter, Elizabethport for Aspinwall.
Brig Julia [illegible], ——, New London, in ballast.
Brig Josiah Jex, Munson, Providence, in ballast.
Brig A Horton, Hall, Rockport, lime.
Brig Titania, Folsom, Manhattanville for Pembroke.
Schr Westover, Eldridge, 3 days from Richmond, with flour to master. After having come out of the River was brought to by the steamer "Yowna," and made to go back to City Point, but was subsequently released by order of the Governor.
Schr Highland Chief, McIntire, Elizabethport for Newburyport.
Schr Bill Dayton, Dayton, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Enterprise, Dalton, Elizabethport for Norwalk.
Schr Dolphin, Keller, Elizabethport for Cambridge.
Schr Jane, Gorham, Elizabethport for Cambridge.
Schr Charger, Mahan, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Olie Nercult, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Kerenhappuck, Kelley, Gloucester, fish.
Schr Eben Sawyer, Tracy, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Florence, Jemerson, Rockland, lime.
Schr Angler, Deane, Wareham, nails.
Sloop Hardscrabble, Simmons, Elizabethport for Somerset.

CLEARED.

Steamer Glasgow, (Br) Roskell, Liverpool, J G Dale.
Steamer Fulton, Wotton, Havre, N Y & Havre S S Co.
Ship Jaye, Daggett, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.
Bark Maury, Paul, Hong Kong.
Bark Helvetia (Brem) Brandroff, Bremen, G[illegible].
Bark Osprey, Nash, Marseilles.
Brig Grove Cottell, Belfast, Lawrence, Giles & Co.
Brig Experiment, Washburn, Havana, J B Gager.
Brig Francenia, Wallace, St Jago, J A T A R [illegible].
Schr Viola, Hassell, [illegible], Moore & Henry.
Schr Spray, Monroe, at Johns, E R DeWolff.
Schr Judge Harrington, Shaw, Wilmington, Del. J W McKee.
Schr E Potter, Beebe, Providence.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, April 27.

Austrian ship Nicolina, Palcusich, 56 days from Cork, in ballast to order. Has had very bad weather the entire passage, split sails, &c.
Schr Kate Merrill, Morris, 11 days from Mobile, with cotton, &c., to Merrill & Abbott.
Ship Centurion, Caulkins, from Glasgow March 13th, Greenock 15th, Lamlash 17th, with mdse and 33 passengers to Ferris & Co. Was 16 days west of Georges with light west winds and fogs. April 5th, lat 41 39, lon 35 40, exchanged signals with Br ship Atmo [illegible], bound east.—Same day saw [illegible] with jibboom and foretopgallantmast lead gone and bulwarks stove, bound east.—The C sailed in company with ship Cora Linn for New York.
U S M steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, 4 days 2 hours from Matanzas, with passengers and mdse, to Mora Bros, Navarro & Co. On the 26th, at 6 o'clock P M, passed mail schr Queen of the South, bound North; [illegible] passed ship Rockland, of Boston, at 8 o'clock A M, lat 35 [illegible], bound North; 25th, 10 o'clock M, lat 31 55 N, lon 78 40 W, passed an American steamer, name not recognized, bound South.
Schr Anna Sheppard, of Brookhaven, Tooker, from Darien 14th inst, with fruit to Thos Gilmartin. Left schr Ratilla, for New York, Sarah Maria, do do, Ann Amelia do do.

CLEARED.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New Haven.
Propeller Delaware, Ackmore, Trenton, N. J., W Jenkins.
Propeller Medgie, Bell, Philadelphia, Hope & Kirkpatrick.
Schr Nautilus, Tracy, St Johns, N B, Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Brig T M Mayhew, Frith, Bermuda, ——
Schr C M Cook, Sparks, St Thomas, W L Bradford & Co.
Ship Jupiter, (Nor) Josephsen, Gloucester, Funch & Meincke.
Brig Achille, Caffen, Cardiff, ——
Schr [illegible], Lawson, Provincetown, master.
Schr Pointer, Nickels, Providence, master.
Schr Sarah L Freeman, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE NEWS TO-DAY.

The fresh news this A M is,

1st As most important, that, from Norfolk, Thursday P M, showing that Norfolk and the whole coast is being fortified, with heavy cannon, doubtless, rescued at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The U. S officers there and thereabout were without orders from Washington, and were uncertain how to act. The last order was only to defend themselves if assailed. Hence, the little steamer Coffee is permitted to run from Hampton to Norfolk without examination, and communication is in no way cut off with Norfolk. Hence, Fort Monroe, if this communication exists, will not long be safe from artillery on Hampton beach, facing the weakest, the land part of the fortress. The U. S Government should instantly re-inforce Fort Monroe, and cut off all communication with Hampton and Norfolk. It is not at all certain that the U. S. frigate Merrimac will not be raised and rescued by the Norfolk people.

2d. The next news of importance is from Governor Hicks and the Legislature of Maryland,—whose course is now very doubtful under the guns of Washington, Annapolis, and the close vicinity of Pennsylvania. Gov Hicks, however, seems to be true to the Union,—if we can judge by the zeal with which the Revolutionists denounce him.

3d. The good sense of Baltimore is beginning to recover itself, and to free itself from the mob. Hence U S flags are once more ventured out.

The crowded state of our columns will not permit an abstract of the vast quantity of exciting local news. We can, therefore, but call the attention of the reader to it in detail under its appropriate head, where will be found the doings of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, the Democratic Republican General Committee, news from the troops by the Baltic, the Wilson Zouaves at Staten Island, the meeting of the New York British volunteers, and numerous other military corps, forming and already organized.

REPORTED ASKING OF AN ARMISTICE BY SECRETARY CAMERON.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23.—It is reported here that a despatch has been received by Governor Letcher, from Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War at Washington, inquiring whether, if he came to Richmond, he would be protected, his purpose being to ask for an armistice of sixty days.

[This is undoubtedly manufactured for the Richmond market.—Eds. Express.]

From Baltimore Last Evening,
Via Havre de Grace.

Gov. Hicks's Message—The Maryland Legislature—Signs of Reaction in Baltimore—More Burning of Railroad Bridges—Gen. Harney only a Prisoner—The Stars and Stripes going up in Baltimore.

The following news come over land by horse to Havre de Grace, whence it is telegraphed to New York:

BALTIMORE, April 26, 8.30 P. M.—Governor Hicks and most of the members for the Eastern section of the State, started for Frederick this morning, where the Legislature met at noon.

The Governor's message will be sent in to-morrow, and an advance copy of it will be forwarded, if possible. The Union men appear to be more [illegible].

From an eye witness we learn that the Bush river bridge was fired last evening, about sundown, and totally destroyed. Parties spread turpentine on it, and it burnt till after daylight. This morning it was one vast sheet of flame. The tide was low, and it burnt to the water's edge.

It is expected that Gun Powder Bridge will share the same fate to-night.

General Harney, on his way to Washington via the Baltimore and Ohio road, was arrested last night by the Virginia authorities at Harper's Ferry. Doubts are expressed as to the correctness of the information, but the party who brought the news claims to have witnessed it. He says that General Harney was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry by a detachment of Virginia troops, at about half past two o'clock this morning.

General Harney left Wheeling for the purpose of reporting himself at the headquarters at Washington. Before the train reached Harper's Ferry, it was stopped, and a number of troops mounted the platforms, and whilst the train was moving slowly on, the troops passed through the cars, and the General being pointed out, he was immediately taken into custody. He was in citizens' dress, and was treated very courteously.

There is no doubt that as soon as the Executive of Virginia is made acquainted with the fact General Harney will be released as was the case with an officer of the U. S. Army who was seized a few days since in Richmond.

In the Western Section of this city (Baltimore) four large American flags were raised this morning, also one on Federal Hill, also one in the Eastern section of the city. The City authorities say that the act was committed without their knowledge or authority.

The Baltimore American of Friday, expresses an earnest desire for peace, and publishes the strong Union speech recently delivered by Judge Douglas.

It was supposed in Baltimore that further reinforcements were about to be thrown into Fort McHenry. Meanwhile, our troops are marshalling in the Northern States, and will shortly appear in great force upon the disputed ground around the capital.

FROM NORFOLK, THURSDAY P.M.

FORTIFYING NORFOLK ON THE COAST—CRANEY ISLAND—EFFORTS TO RAISE THE MERRIMAC, &c.

The steamer Louisiana arrived in Baltimore on Friday morning from Norfolk, with a small number of passengers and the United States mail. The mail brings no news of an exciting character.

The fortifications on the coast of Virginia, especially the approaches to Norfolk and Portsmouth, were advancing rapidly, and it was estimated that nearly six hundred men were hard at work at the various points. Particularly was this the case at Fort Norfolk, Craney Island, and at the Naval Hospital. The obstructions near the entrance to the port of Norfolk remained, though vessels drawing eight to ten feet of water passed freely in and out.

At the wharf of Fortress Monroe was the propeller Chesapeake, of the Parker Vein or Cromwell line. Efforts were making to raise the steam frigate Merrimac, the sloop of war Plymouth, and another war vessel, which it was supposed would be successful.

Passing the steamer Georgiana in the Bay, Capt. Russell learned that the steamer had passed three steamers coming up the Bay, from the Capes, probably with U S troops on board.

FORT PICKENS.

The news from this Fort comes down to the 21st via Cincinnati,—and is of that character which indicates that the last Fort the C. S. A. will take, or can take, is Fort Sumter. Then, all the reinforcements from the North had arrived,—ships, men, guns, provisions,—as stated before.

A letter from Pensacola, dated April 18, to a Secession journal, says the flying artillery which left New York a short time before the attack on Fort Sumpter, has arrived in that quarter, where it will doubtless do good service.

The U. S officers, Army and Navy, are perfectly confident that Gen. Bragg, with his present guns and men, can never disturb Fort Pickens. The weight of metal and the number of men must be largely increased, before even an attempt is made.

Col. Harvey Brown, of New Jersey, was in command April 19,—and Lieut. Slemmer had notified Gen. Bragg of the fact.

The United States have landed horses and two batteries of flying artillery complete on Santa Rosa.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Fort Pickens Frightened!—The "Fleet Alarmed"—The Men-of-War "Beat to Quarters."

(From the Mobile Advertiser, 21st.)

PENSACOLA, April 20.—A salute in honor of the secession of Virginia was fired from Fort Barrancas to-day, and was the innocent cause of creating intense excitement among the enemy.

Doubtless taking it for the signal of attack, the Lincolnites swarmed about the ramparts of Pickens like angry bees in a disturbed hive.

The fleet beat to quarters, and the mischief generally was raised.

The excitement would have been none the less, though it might have been less demonstrative, had the Lincolnites known what the guns were really fired for—because Old Virginia had become their enemy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(From the Phila. Press of to-day.)

The great grocers here, George & Thomas Parker, who have had an immense supply of provisions and other necessaries of life on hand, have refused to sell in any large quantities.

Lieutenant Beckwith, of the War Department, has sent out messengers to purchase hay for the cavalry and flying artillery now in quarters here. Washington city is not surrounded by the richest country in the world, and is dependent, therefore, upon those counties of Virginia and Maryland which have yielded agricultural products and raised fine cattle. When this source of supply is cut off, scarcity almost immediately ensues.

The removal of all batteries and troops upon the banks of the Potomac, in order to keep free the navigation of that river for the use of the Government, will be enforced. All vessels are stopped at Fort Washington and examined.

Not an instance has occurred among the privates in the Marine Corps, where a term of service has expired, that re-enlistment has not instantly taken place. The brave fellows say that this is not the time to desert the flag which has so long protected them.

Suicide of a Naval Officer.

Commander Lloyd B. Newell, of the U. S. Navy, committed suicide at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, Friday morning, by shooting himself through the heart with a Colt's revolver. There was not anything peculiar noticed in his appearance and conduct at the hotel. He removed all his clothing but his shirt and drawers, and hung them carefully up.—That he contemplated suicide the day before seems probable, from the fact that he handed over what money he had for safe keeping. He did not leave anything to explain the cause of self destruction.—Deceased, who was apparently fifty years old, was a native of Georgia. He was on the retired list of the Navy.

Affairs in South Carolina.

The Ignorance of the Union Feeling North—Later Events in Charleston—Punishment of a Yankee—All Northern Men Marked and Distrusted—Repairs on Fort Sumter—The Dead and Wounded of the Confederate Forces—Reports that the 7th (N. Y.) Regiment had Proffered to Fight for Jefferson Davis, and that Lincoln had been Poisoned, &c.—Reported Insurrection of S. C. Slaves—Senator Clingman, in a Speech, Declares that North Carolina will Secede.

A gentleman who left Charleston on Friday last, on the brig John H. Jones, furnishes us with the following particulars of the state of feeling in South Carolina, with the later events which have transpired, and the prevalent reports now afloat in Charleston. Our informant states that that city was in a very excited state, up to and for several days previous to the time he embarked for this city; that the people distrusted even those Northerners who were most loud mouthed in their approval of secession, and their willingness to battle in its behalf. Those men were marked, and the slightest variation of sentiment from that of the Southerners, would have subjected them to summary punishment or expatriation. The following circumstance will illustrate the fact.

On Sunday evening, the 11th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock, Mr. W. H. Livingston, of Albany, (or Troy), was passing down Church street in Charleston. To make his walk pleasant, or from some inherent fancy for the air, he whistled "Katy Darling." A police officer followed him, and without any previous interrogatory or conversation, called him a ——d Yankee. Livingston turned round and knocked the officer down, but when the latter rose, he dealt a heavy blow from his club on the head of Livingston which completely prostrated him, and made him unconscious of all that followed. A large crowd of excited Charlestonians soon surrounded Mr. Livingston and the officer, and such were the tender attentions which the Yankee received, that he was soon the victim of deep wounds in the face, breast and arm. He was conveyed to the guard house, but what disposition was made of him did not transpire. Livingston stated that he had abundance of money, and had a large number of friends in New York.

Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, arrived in Charleston a short time before our informant left, and was eagerly sought after by the citizens, on Thursday evening, the 11th, he appeared on the balcony of the Charleston Hotel, and addressed a large crowd in the street below. He spoke in favor of secession, and promised that in less than twenty-four hours, North Carolina would be ready to battle side by side with her sister State of the South. He said his mission was to procure arms for the defence of the State. During the Senator's remarks, it was announced, that three hundred slaves in Hamburg, Edgefield District, had commenced an insurrection, and that the town had only a few persons, mostly the parents of a company of soldiers in Charleston—to defend it. The report created the utmost feeling and excitement among the people, and troops were called for to suppress the rising of the negroes. In response to the application of Senator Clingman, measures were taken to forward some batteries to North Carolina.

On the same day telegraphic despatches had been received, which appeared on the bulletins of the Mercury and Courier, stating that but three States in the North,—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio,—had responded to Old Abe's call for troops; that Old Abe had been poisoned, and that Seward held the reins of government. Another despatch subsequently arrived, which recited that Maine and Vermont had refused to send troops out of their States. When these announcements were read by the people, who assembled round the newspaper offices, there were loud demonstrations of applause. But these remarkably flattering despatches did not stop there, they were followed by others which declared in large capitals on bulletin boards of those journals, that the famous New York Seventh Regiment, with another from this city, tendered their services to Jefferson Davis to fight against the Black Republicans of the North, and that they had chartered a vessel, and were proceeding on their way South. This was followed by the welcome announcement that Maryland, Tennessee, and North Carolina, had passed ordinances of Secession. All these reports were duly credited—not a professed skeptic appearing among the tens of [illegible] were busily engaged in repairing [illegible] Sumter, the outer walls of which are not much damaged. It was reported in Charleston that between fifty and seventy of Beauregard's troops had been killed by the fire from Sumter, but no authentic information was promulgated in regard to the matter. A large number of coffins were sent down to Forts Morris and Moultrie, which might have given color to the report, but in well informed circles the mortality, because of the battle, was believed to be confined to but one or two persons. Among an army of seven or eight thousand men, closely encamped, and subject to the fevers and diseases of a tropic climate, mortality, as a natural consequence, must follow.

On the evening of Thursday, the 11th, there was a prevalent rumor throughout the city, which was afterwards authenticated by a dispatch, that General Scott had resigned, and was on his way to his native State, Virginia, and that Major Anderson had also resigned, and had accepted a commission in the Southern army.

The slave population are closely watched, as there is a general apprehension that they will improve whatever opportunity presents itself to rise in arms.

The squadron of South Carolina is composed of three steamers—the Lady Davis, the Gen. Clinch and the Wm. Seabrook. The first of these vessels is not larger than a river tug, and is not strongly built. The others are about as large as our city ferry boats. An instance of the remarkable, if not ridiculous weakness, of the war vessel Lady Davis, occurred on the Sunday evening when the evacuation of Fort Sumter took place.

One of the guns placed near her bow fired a blank cartridge in honor of the event; and the recoil very nearly capsized the steamer.

When our informant left three vessels were being fitted up as privateers, and the steamer Nashville was undergoing rapidly the alterations necessary to make her a war vessel. The steamer Isabel was in port, but had not been bought, as was reported, by the Southern Confederacy. She belongs to Mordecai & Co., of Charleston.

The steamer "Splendid" of Maine, and several schooners belonging to Northern merchants in port, it was expected would be seized, just as our informant left.

[The friends of Mr. Livingston, now believed to be in custody in Charleston, will hear of him by addressing "Correspondent, Woodburne, Sullivan County, New York."]

Army and Navy News.

The detachment of Cavalry that left this city for Carlisle, Pa., on Friday forenoon, arrived at the barracks yesterday, and were immediately provided with such quarters as could be speedily prepared for them. As the Carlisle garrison is already as full as it was intended to be by its builders, the Government must build new barracks.

It is a suggestive circumstance, that one of the first mounted regiments of United States soldiers that will be called to oppose Jeff Davis, is the Second Cavalry which he himself organized. For years he fairly, to use his own words, "doated" on the troops. Whatever regiment was left with bad steeds, whatever men had to make long rides, whatever undiscovered region had to be explored, the Second Cavalry knew nothing of it, while the orders of the War Department emanated from Davis. "If I ever die while that regiment is in the Department of the East," he said, "let the whole of it go to my funeral."

To-day the force at the Navy Yard was again increased. Caulkers, laborers, carpenters and all grades of employees find plenty of work from Uncle Sam now, and they must stay up nights to hurry his business. The Wabash, Savannah and Illustrious are all nearly finished, and the Roanoke's decks will be washed, before night, as they ever were. The marines have all the cartouch boxes filled, and the watch men carry arms *a la Militaire*.

Fort Hamilton, Bedloe's Island, Fort Richmond, which, a few weeks since were quiet, noiseless places, now resound with the clash of arms, and the roll of heavy ordnance. Governor's Island is almost filled with troops again.

MARCHING ORDERS.

The formal orders have been received from Albany this morning for the 2d and 79th Regiments to hold themselves in readiness for marching. They will not be sent till fully armed and equipped, which will probably not be until the middle or end of a week.

ADVANCE GUARD, 2ND REGIMENT.

Col. Olmstead, has his corps so nearly filled that those who now offer to volunteer with him have come close up to perfection in order to be accepted, and many even of those who tendered their names the early part of the week have been rejected to make room for those who have more military experience. Two or three large companies from the country towns, farmers and mechanics, called upon the Colonel this (Saturday) morning, by their officers, and requested a position in the regiment, and letters have been received from others to the same effect. A meeting of the staff and company officers was held on Friday night at the New York Hotel, when it was decided to report the regiment for duty early next week. The principal Regimental Headquarters are at Broadway.

THE NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This corps, which has begun its preliminary drill at the Palace Garden, was visited on Friday evening by an officer in the U. S. Cavalry service, who offered to detach competent men from his command to assist in the drilling; and, further, by his advice and counsel to hasten the efficient organization of the corps. The right sort of material, he thinks, is there, and in these times it should be worked with the least possible delay.

MARKETS—By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Flour advanced. Superfine $5.75@6.25. Wheat advancing, Red $1.30@1.35, White $1.40@1.50. Corn advanced, sales 6000 bushels, at 61@62c. Whiskey steady, at 18@18½c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Cotton—Sales to-day 800 bales, quotations nominal; sales of the week, 1,900 bales; receipts 15,000, against 13,700 same time last year. Exports 1,[illegible] bales, dec. [illegible] receipts [illegible]; ditto at all ports, [illegible] bales, ditto [illegible] port [illegible] bales. Coffee—[illegible] sale [illegible] 5,000 bags, against [illegible] last year.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Flour unchanged, and the demand is for the local trade. Whiskey dull at 15c. Mess Pork, $19.75@16.87¾. Nothing doing in Bulk or Bacon. Money unchanged.

INSURANCE.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Cash Capital, $300,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVING A CASH CAPITAL exceeded by those of only three other city companies, continues to insure all kinds of personal property, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
Joseph B. Varnum, Warren Delano, Jr.
Lemuel Applegate, Henry V. Butler,
Frederick H. Wolcott, Joseph B. Varnum Jr.,
William K. Strong, James Lorimer Graham, Jr.
Moses Taylor, Bowes R. McIlvaine,
James G. Sheldon, Gilbert L. Beeckman,
Daniel Parish, John C. Henderson,
Gustavus A. Conover, Lorrain Freeman,
Martin Bates, Jr., Edward Macomber,
Dudley B. Fuller, Watson E. Case,
Charles L. Vose, Charles E. Appleby,
Samuel D. Bradford, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary,
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

CAPITAL, ... $400,000
Invested Assets, $2,208,000.

This Company (incorporated in 1829) affords the amplest security to the assured, and continues to make insurance on every description of property, in New York and vicinity at rates as low as consistent with security.
PERPETUAL POLICIES, issued on stone and brick buildings, at a great saving of money.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
DIRECTORS:
CHARLES N. BANCKER, MORDECAI D. LEWIS,
TOBIAS WAGNER, DAVID S. BROWN,
SAMUEL GRANT, ISAAC LEA,
JACOB R. SMITH, EDWARD C. DALE,
GEO. W. RICHARDS, GEORGE FALES,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
A. Steiner, Secretary, pro. tem.
Office in New York, No. 37 Wall street.
JAS. A. BANCKER, Agent.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, 179 Chatham Square, cor. Mott st.,
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, JULY 2, 18[illegible], the following named gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:
ISAAC O. BARKER, JOHN W. KETCHAM,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD, JACOB MILLER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
GEORGE J. HAMILTON, HARRISON HALL,
JABEZ Y. WATKINS, WILLIAM SIMPSON,
DAVID H. McALPIN, JAMES L. STEWART,
SAMUEL BAKER, JOHN PETTIGREW,
JOHN ROBINSON, CHAS. D. BAILEY,
THOMAS WALLACE, JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM [illegible], W. P. ADAMS,
MERRITT H. SMITH, Jr., EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
JOHN ASH, JOSEPH ROSE,
JONATHAN TUDY, EDGAR M. CRAWFORD,
JOHN B. [illegible], ELIAS G. HIGGINS,
R. E. [illegible], E. H. McGOWAN,
S. S. VANDERHOFF, A. W. BAINES.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Vice-President.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall street, January 16, 1861.—At an election held on Tuesday, 15th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:
A. C. Kingsland, Geo. W. Varnham, J. D. Conklin,
James [illegible], George J. Byrd, M. M. Baldwin,
Edward Y. [illegible], Seeley Brown, George W. Todd,
[illegible], Wm. Westerfield, William Adams,
T. A. Howe, Alpha Underhill, David Olmo,
M. M. Van Buren, Thos. E. Cooper, Wm. Van Name,
Zebedy Collmore, James Litton, Isaac Odell,
Alb't Journey, Jr., Samuel Joyce, Alex. Dalrymple,
Addington [illegible], Laurence Turnure, Joseph W. Howard,
Jonathan Ilgar, Chs. A. Baudouine, James Baremore,
J. D. [illegible], T. C. Chardavoyne, F. W. Hutchins,
Daniel Ungrian, David Jones, H. S. Van Beuren,
James N. Cow, Washington Yale, H. Birdsehurgh,
Benjamin W. Benson,
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Benjamin W. Benson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Brooklyn, April 21st, 1861.
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 5 Wall-st., N. Y.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held April 24, 1861, the following gentlemen were elected:
Stephen Crowell, Charles C. Betts,
A. S. Stout, Gustav Schwab,
Joshua Atkins, Jr., Ezra Baldwin,
J. D. Ingersoll, Nathan T. Beers,
John M. Hicks, Augustus Studwell,
Rufus F. Wardwell, Alexis Bragg,
Henry F. Odell, Clement S. Parsons,
Henry Bangs, William A. Budd,
George H. Archer, Gilbert Sayres,
Ralph Mead, Jr., Samuel Booth,
James E. Rockwell, Samuel Halsted,
George J. Sangas, Leonard O. Dewing,
Henry Collins, John Sherman,
J. H. Frothingham, Loring Andrews,
Daniel F. Fernald, Jeremiah V. Spader,
Jotham Weeks, Wm. M. Vail,
John A. Betts, Edward A. Lowe,
Alvin C. Bradley, Samuel W. Burtis,
George W. Bergen, Edwin T. Rice,
Jonathan S. Whitney, Edgar W. Crowell.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, STEPHEN CROWELL was re-elected President, and EDGAR W. CROWELL was elected Vice President for the ensuing year.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO. (incorporated in 1825) 71 WALL STREET, Mechanics' Bank Building.—Capital, $204,000—Insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. C. N. S. ROWLAND, President.
J. V. BARRIOTT, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
CHAS. N. S. ROWLAND, FRANCIS T. LUQUEER,
FERDINAND TOWNSEND, WILLIAM AGNEW,
ELI SMITH, WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
C. F. LAFFRICK, CORNELIUS SMITH,
JACOB R. NEVIUS, JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
RICHARD G. FAILE, EDMUND PENFOLD,
WILLIAM O. BEAR, JOHN J. PHILLIPS,
ABRAHAM R. SANDS, JACOB HARSEN,
CHARLES BURKHALTER, F. C. HAVEMEYER,
ADM. R. VAN NEST, EDWARD H. OWEN.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Office, No. 41 Broadway, opposite Trinity church.) Cash Capital, $200,000. Nett Surplus, January 1, 1861, $106,097 52.
DIRECTORS:
C. V. B. Ostrander, Joseph S. Parker, Moses A. Hoppock,
G. W. Burnham, Henry A. Kerr, Israel Minor,
Ely Hoppock, S. H. Van Auken, Sam'l S. Bowman,
Jeremiah Bolling, William Burtiss, E. Pendleton,
Ward A. Work, Nathaniel Wood, Joseph M. Brown,
C. D. Van Wagenen, Dan'l Morris, Cromel Adams,
Levi Apgar, President North River Bank.
D. Randolph Martin, President Ocean Bank.
Benjamin S. Taylor, President Hoboken City Bank.
Jas. [illegible], President [illegible].
[illegible], Vice President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall street.—On the [illegible] of March, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing term:
W. P. Palmer, Augs. H. Ward, John Jewell,
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
Edwin D. Morgan, [illegible]
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held March [illegible], W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. [illegible] Wall [illegible] Broadway.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE [illegible] INST., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the next year, viz.:
Wm. T. Pinkney, John R. Dunham, [illegible],
Peter D. Collins, Geo. B. Whitfield, [illegible],
Wm. L. Conklin, Jas. F. Freeborn, [illegible],
Peter H. Titus, Benj. W. Merriam, [illegible],
Wm. Eberdell, John B. Monaco, [illegible],
Joseph C. Appleby, Abram Dotyes, [illegible],
Wm. C. Arthur, Nash Musamon, [illegible],
Elisha Brooke, Thos. Williams, Jr., [illegible],
John Leveridge, William Close, Ert Longman,
Isaac A. Storm,
And at a subsequent meeting William Pinkney was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 131 Bowery, southeast corner Grand street, Branch Office, No. 11 Wall street. Cash Capital [illegible]. This Company insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, Dwelling houses and Furniture, Warehouses, Stores and Merchandise, Factories, Ships in Port, etc., on reasonable terms. All losses will be immediately adjusted and promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.
Frederick R. Lee, Alonzo A. Alvord, Stewart Black,
Samuel Willets, John R. Paxton, [illegible],
Bartlett Smith, Samuel Weeks, Abraham [illegible], M.D.,
Adam W. Spies, Henry [illegible], [illegible],
Corn. L. Everitt, Arden Freemont, [illegible],
John A. Devean, Josh. D. [illegible], [illegible],
Henry J. Bowen, Alfred Moore, [illegible],
Denton Pearsall, Benj. W. Floyd, [illegible],
Chas. J. Dodge, FREDERICK R. LEE, President,
SAM'L. WILLETS, Vice President.
BENJ. J. PERRY, Secretary.

The Evening Express.

WE ARE WHOLLY UNABLE TO SUPPLY THE demand for the EVENING EXPRESS with two Lightning Presses, even driven as rapidly as possible. We can but produce 30,000 Copies of the Evening Express after 3 P. M. with our present presses, which do not supply one third of the demand.

Next week we shall commence to put in a new Press, which will enable us to print

60,000 Copies Every Afternoon.

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WHICH GOES TO PRESS AT 3 A.M., CAN BE SUPPLIED to Newsmen. It contains all the details of the War News, with the entire Telegraphic News of the Associated Press.

Newsmen can have any number at an early hour, by giving proper notice.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS,
13 & 15 Park Row.

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Morning or Evening Edition at the selection of the subscriber, is sent by mail at SIX DOLLARS per annum, always payable in advance.
Served by carriers in the city, [illegible] cents per copy.

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THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
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PUBLISHED AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.
Contains "Extra" Telegraphic News later by several hours than any other paper; with financial and other city news up to the hour of going to press. To be had of the News Agents.

TO ADVERTISERS!!
The circulation of the "EXPRESS" is DOUBLE THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER EVENING PAPERS OF THE CITY.
Office, No. 13 Park Row,
opposite the Astor House.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AT AN ELECTION [illegible] TRUSTEES OF THE [illegible], the following were elected:
WILLIAM [illegible] [illegible]TON,
DANIEL [illegible]
[illegible]
HENRY K. BOGERT [illegible] and
ROBERT [illegible]
The Board having heretofore decided to pay in full, the Scrip of 1844–45–46 inclusive, have now resolved to redeem [illegible] all dividends [illegible] in the [illegible] on presentation [illegible] certificates at [illegible] office, or in next settlement of premiums, and to pay annually hereafter, on the first Monday in March [illegible] order of the Board.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
William [illegible] Stansbury, Notary Public, [illegible] Deeds, No. 21 Park Row. [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

Monday, April 29th at 9 o'clock A. M.,
AT NO. 96 REMSEN STREET,
BETWEEN CLINTON AND HENRY STREETS.
Large Sale of Elegant Furniture,
AS GOOD AS NEW,
MADE BY ROUX & BELTER.

PARLORS.—Rosewood parlor suite in maroon plush, [illegible] Voltaire arm chairs, splendid rosewood etagere with French plate glass, [illegible] card tables, Louis [illegible] splendid French plate pier glasses with richly carved cornices to match, splendid French plate mantel mirror, [illegible] crimson and maroon satin brocatelle window curtains, rich embroidered lace ditto, royal wilton carpets, walnut library book case and table, and rich bronzed chandeliers.
CHAMBERS.—Rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dress bureaus, wardrobes and washstands of the very best description, excellent hair mattresses &c.
DINING-ROOM.—Oak extension table, chairs and sofa in leather, marble top buffets, walnut double marble top hat stand, &c.
Catalogues on Friday afternoon at the sales rooms. Purchasers will have an opportunity to examine the furniture on Saturday afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.
SAME DAY,
At 3 o'clock P.M., at No. 119 Montague st., between Clinton and Fulton streets.
Rosewood Piano by Chickering, oak chamber and dining room furniture, with all the Brussels and 3 ply carpets in the house.
Catalogues at the sales rooms.

Country Seat on Staten Island.

A. H. MULLER
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, APRIL 30,
A beautiful Country Seat on the north side of Staten Island, one mile up from Castleton or Factoryville Landing, with 4¾ acres of land. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have fruit and forest trees in great variety. The house is a stone cottage, 40 feet front, finished in the very best manner and expensive style. The place is in all respects a most desirable residence—can be seen on application to the auctioneer, 55 Wall street.

ASSIGNEES SALE BY AUCTION.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, April 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store No. 60 Warren street, formerly occupied by the firm of Ikelheimer & Adler, all the stock in trade assigned to me by them, consisting of Boots and Shoes, fixtures, office furniture, iron safe, lease of store, &c.
April 22d, 1861.
A. DALLENBERGER,
Assignee of Ikelheimer & Adler.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A WAR JOURNAL.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "NEW YORK PATH FINDER," desiring to manifest his zeal in the defence of the country, the honor of the Star and Stripes, and the supremacy of the Constitution, proposes to establish a Weekly Journal devoted to the progress of the War, by land and sea. THE ENTIRE PROFITS TO BE DEVOTED TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND, for the support of the Volunteers and their Families. It will be entitled

THE NEW YORK
Naval and Military Pathfinder.

A large Four-Page Paper, and will contain a full and reliable account of the movements of the United States Forces; the doings of the Rebel Army, and every item of News of the least interest connected with the Great Struggle. As the publisher will reap no advantage from this undertaking, it is hoped that it will be patronized as becomes a people determined to support the Union, and succor and maintain its brave defenders and their Wives and Families.

The "Naval and Military Path-Finder" will be published on Monday next, the 29th of April, and every succeeding Monday.

PRICE 5 CENTS PER COPY.
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS $2 00
Shorter periods in proportion.
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"EDITOR OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY PATH-FINDER, 66 JOHN STREET, New York."

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Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery, half morocco 5 00
[illegible] cloth 1 00
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Wilcox's Rifle and Rifle Practice, cloth 1 75
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A large stock of the best American, English and French Military Books on hand.

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A Memento of this Favorite Regiment,
BEING
A VIEW OF THE NEW ARMORY,
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED IN COLORS.
Orders received at
No. 61 NASSAU STREET, Room No. 4,
LEGGATT BROTHERS, Fulton street.
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Price, in Beautiful Frame, $1.50
Every friend of the N. G. should have one.

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FRANCIS MILLS, 49 Fulton street.

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MATTHEWS, HUNT & CO.,
92 Church street,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH COMPANIES or Regiments with Knapsacks and Haversacks, in any Quantity or Pattern required and at LOW PRICES.

KNAPSACK STRAPS.
FOR SALE, A FEW THOUSAND KNAPSACK STRAPS, with buckles and shoulder-pieces complete, made [illegible].
HORACE H. DAY, 91 Liberty street.

Regimental Uniforms
GOT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
AT
BRUSLE & SILLIMAN'S, 3, 5 & 7 Dowey.

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
PAINTED PAILS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, CHURNS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS and BASKETS.
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ARMY BLANKETS.—At lowest wholesale prices, in quantities to suit.
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GOVERNMENT KNAPSACKS AND HAVERSACKS FOR SALE.—1,000 rejected Government Knapsacks, with straps complete. This article will answer well for the emergency. HORACE H. DAY, 91 Liberty street.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS MANUFACTURED AT WHOLESALE by F. STEVENS, 85 PEARL STREET.

ARMY AND NAVY.—THE PATRONS OF MY OLD patrons in the service are solicited at No. 8 Astor House, third door from Barclay street. Orders from Volunteer Corps will meet with dispatch.
WM. T. JENNINGS, Merchant Tailor.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. [illegible] South street, New York, April 17, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the close of the 17th day of May 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1 N. R., said structure being beyond the exterior line fixed and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New York and established by law by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 3 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
D. A. NASH, Clerk.

RALLY AROUND THE STARS AND STRIPES!—Union envelopes, letter and note paper, printed in the most artistic style from new and attractive designs. Please call and examine at
FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S,
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NOTICE.—Schr ROBINA, from GLASGOW, is now discharging under general order at pier 23 E.R. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods without delay.
[illegible], 67 South st.

Pennies for the sale—Old and new coins [illegible] in packages of 50 each, for sale at a liberal discount, at the office of the Express, [illegible].

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AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!!

DEATH—DEATH!

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!

Strike at the Root of the Disease!!

FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,

arising from Habitual Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS,
Gravel, Dropsy,
LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
DIMNESS OF VISION, IMPOTENCY AND INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH, &c., &c.,
CAUSED BY
LOSS OF BLOOD!

MARRIED PERSONS, MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS, MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe this statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning, it has been transmitted to your children, you are to blame for [illegible] at that critical age when the system undergoes a change from 16 to 25 requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 38 to 55, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, are, even [illegible] the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

and there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.

All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Bring about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX.

And all ages. We will here add to the young man, the young miss, and the more advanced in years take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c. for these affections, knowing the cause of their existence

TAKE
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
the most eminent Physicians, indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, THEREFORE, AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.

IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.

It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA were known as far back as two hundred years and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,

IT REANIMATES.

Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not destroy the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

of Narcotics and other stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from the [illegible] from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RETENTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
SYPHILITIC AND VENEREAL DISEASES,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
and all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from "injurious properties," and is taken
WITHOUT HINDRANCE FROM BUSINESS.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET,
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Cure at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cure at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cure at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany.

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5.

DELIVERED TO ANY NAME, INITIAL,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE, TRY ONE BOTTLE,
TRY ONE BOTTLE, TRY ONE BOTTLE.
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From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
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GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
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GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

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We make no secret of Ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.

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F. D. ORVIS,
T. O. WELLS & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis, Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis, Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis, Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Depot, No. 104 South TENTH STREET. Send call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case will be prepared. If necessary—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END SO MUCH DESIRED,
NO PAY OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Printing Machine for Sale.—The Proprietors of the EXPRESS offer for sale a FOUR CYLINDER HOE PRINTING MACHINE, in perfect order, and now used for printing one side of the EXPRESS. It is sold to make room for a larger and faster press. For price, terms cash, apply at the Publication Office.

CUSTOM HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New York, 26th April 1861.

To Owners and Masters of Vessels—Special precautions will hereafter be taken to prevent vessels from leaving this port for unlawful purposes. No vessel will be permitted to leave this port between sunset and sunrise. Revenue vessels will be stationed at the Narrows—in the East River and at the Kills, with instructions to enforce these regulations.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.
Morning papers please copy.

Notice—St. Thomas's Church.—The Ladies of the Parish of St. Thomas's Church and Ladies from other Parishes so disposed are invited to meet at the Church on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to organize a Relief Circle and prepare for any work which may be required at their hands in aid of the United States Army.
WILLIAM F. MORGAN, Rector.

Why Do You Suffer?—All Spring Complaints, such as Jaundice, Liver and Bilious troubles, Weakness, Piles, Costiveness, Headache, Disordered Stomach and Bad Blood can be cured by D. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS, sold everywhere at 25 and 50 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth street.—The regular "Children's Service," every Sunday, commencing at 3 o'clock, P. M. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Sunday School sessions at 9 and 2 o'clock.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—SERVICES IN BEHALF OF the Protestant Episcopal Mission to Public Institutions will be held in this Chapel on Sunday Evening, April 28th, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. T. M. Peters, repeated by request. Addresses by others of the Clergy.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, NOW CHAPLAIN of the Twelfth Regiment, has reached this city from Annapolis, with dispatches, and will preach next Sunday, 28th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the chapel on Broadway, cor. Thirty-fourth street. Will communicate matters of importance.

THE BLIND AND THE DEAF AND DUMB.—THE Rev Mr Milburne will deliver a lecture at the Presbyterian church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the Home for Young Deaf Mutes. A class of three unfortunate children of silence will be present, giving in their beautiful sign language various recitations from the Bible. The public are invited to attend. At the close, a collection will be taken for this noble work of charity.

JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TOMORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. W. H. Milburn, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock by the Rev. E. E. Griswold, Presiding Elder.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, CORNER Madison and Gouverneur streets.—The Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh may be expected to preach next Sabbath. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL PREACH to-morrow in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Fulton avenue, three blocks east of the City Hall. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN. —Rev. Henry D. Northrop will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland street, between Myrtle and Park avenues, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT 187 BOWERY, EVERY Sunday.—Subjects on the 28th: At 3 P. M., "The War—Its causes, effects and results. At 7½ P. M. "Principles and Practice—the causes of labor." Platform free to all.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Drill Officer Wanted.—An experienced and efficient drill officer will have afforded him an excellent opportunity. Address [illegible].

Order No. 1.—NEW YORK LIGHT INFANTRY, to be used as Sappers and Miners,
COMPANY G.
Every man enrolled in the above Company will report This Day at Head-Quarters, No. 548 Broadway.
JOHN DALON, Commandant.

CERRO GORDO LEGION.
Under the auspices of Col. E. D. BAKER, United States Senator from Oregon.
VOLUNTEERS WANTED
FOR THE
CERRO GORDO LEGION.
Head-Quarters No. 513 Broadway, Charles Gallagher's Saloon.
This regiment will be officered by able and competent men—officers who served in the Mexican War.
Volunteers who wish to serve under experienced officers, will please call and enroll their names.
The motto of the CERRO GORDO LEGION is,
"The Stars and Stripes on every Flag-staff from Maine to Texas."
Boys not enlisted.
JAMES DECATUR POTTER,
Colonel Commanding.

At a meeting of the Gulick Volunteers' held at house of Hose Company No. 11, on Monday Evening, April 22d, it was unanimously resolved to tender to His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, their services for the protection of this city. The following officers were elected:
DAVID J. NEVIN, Captain.
JAS. H. HUNT, First Lieutenant.
WM. H. SPEAR, Second Lieutenant.
Persons wishing to join can do so by applying at house of Hose Company No. 11.

Acknowledgement.—Naval Brigade Head Quarters, 349 Pearl street, April 27th, 1861.—At a meeting of the Executive and Finance Committee, it was
Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given to the following shippers and merchants, for their prompt response to a call for food for our volunteers:
Francis MacDonald & Co., $25; B. R. Clark & Co., $10; A. S. [illegible] favorable to Union, $5; Our Country $10; Crosbey & Shaw $1; Thomas Jeffers, $1; Nesmith & Sons, $10; M. W. Mason $5; Walsh, Chase & Carman, $25; Wm. B. Barber $10; W. H. Newman & Co., $10; D. & A. Dawe & Co., $5; J. M. Fiske & Co., $1; Phillips, Steele & Co., $5; Beardsley, Sumner & Co., $10; Cash, Capt. Dunham, $10. Total, $159.

Advance Guard.—Headquarters Recruiting Service No. 671 Broadway, April 26, 1861.—Order No. 1.—Recruiting Offices to be as follows: No. 671 Broadway, and southeast corner of 10th and 5th avenues. Recruiting officers will receive none but intelligent and able bodied young men. All recruits received to be sent to Fort Schuyler at 2 P. M. each day, except when longer time is given by the recruiting officer. Men to bring each under clothing as needed. Shoes, uniforms and equipments furnished at Fort Schuyler. By order of J. MANSFIELD DAVIES, Major Commanding. Lieut. C. WALMORE, Jr., Acting Adjutant of Station.

Volunteer Naval Brigade of New York.—At a meeting of the gentlemen interested in the organization of the brigade, held at their quarters, Franklin Square the following field and staff officers were elected:
Colonel Commandant—Washington Allen Bartlett.
Lieutenant Colonel—Harry Doobie Whittlemore.
First Major—
Second Major—
Adjutant—Frederick Meabrey.
Quarter-Master—Capt. Ira Winans.
Commissary—Capt. George F. Barnard.
Chaplain—The Rev. Charles W. Denison.
Surgeon and Assistant—
Captain (Company A)—Richard Nixon.
Captain (Company B)—Jesse Hurst.
Captain (Company C)—Nathan Keeney.
Captain (Company D)—James Dogart.
Aid to the Colonel Commandant—Roswell M. Shurtleff.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE
OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.
Office, No. 30 PINE STREET,
New York, April 23, 1861.
The permanent offices of this Committee are now established in this building, where from and after this date, all communications must be addressed.
Office hours are from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Committees will meet daily at 12 M.
The Executive Committee will meet daily, in addition to the above, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 8 P. M.
The United States Government, the State Government, the Municipal authorities, and citizens of New York, are in cordial and active co-operation with this Committee.
The Committee is organized as follows:
JOHN A. DIX, Chairman.
SIMEON DRAPER, Vice Chairman.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary.
THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer.
MOSES TAYLOR, MOSES H. GRINNELL,
RICHD. M. BLATCHFORD, ROYAL PHELPS,
EDWD. PIERREPONT, WM. E. DODGE,
ALEX. T. STEWART, GREENE C. BRONSON,
SAMUEL SLOAN, HAMILTON FISH,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN J. CISCO, CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
JAS. S. WADSWORTH, JAMES T. BRADY,
ISAAC BELL, RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS,
JAMES BOORMAN, ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, PROSPER M. WETMORE,
ROBERT H. McCURDY, A. C. RICHARDS.
The Mayor of the City of New York.
The Comptroller of the City of New York.
The President of the Board of Aldermen.
The President of the Board of Councilmen.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman.
THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer, ex off.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Secretary.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
A. C. RICHARDS, ISAAC BELL,
RICHD. M. BLATCHFORD, CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL SLOAN, JOHN JACOB ASTOR.
COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.
CHAS. H. RUSSELL, A. A. LOW,
THEODORE DEHON, MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES BOORMAN.
COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.
HAMILTON FISH,
W. M. EVARTS, EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JAMES T. BRADY, JOHN J. CISCO.
COMMITTEE ON SUBSCRIPTIONS AND COLLECTIONS.
ALEX. T. STEWART, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS,
ROBERT H. McCURDY, ROYAL PHELPS.
All appropriations will be made on written applications at the office of the Committee, Room No. 14, Pine street, No. 30.
Receipts and disbursements, at the office of the Treasurer, Room No. 13.
Published by order of the Executive Committee.
SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Secretary.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
The Committee on Collections and Subscriptions formed from the General Committee appointed at the great Mass Meeting at Union Square, have prepared books of subscription, which are in the hands of the several members thereof, viz.:
ALEX. T. STEWART,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
WM. E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
R. H. McCURDY,
ROYAL PHELPS.
To either of whom subscriptions and payments may be made.
All those who desire to uphold the Constitution and Government of the United States are earnestly requested to make liberal subscriptions immediately to the Committee, or to Theodore Dehon, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine street.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.
R. H. McCURDY, Secretary.

Recruits for the Scott Life Guard.—Principal Head Quarters Second Regiment Scott Life Guard, 497 Broadway.—All able-bodied men desirous of joining this efficient corps are invited to enroll themselves immediately, as the Regiment is now nearly full, and are already mustered into service. Quarters and subsistence are furnished on signing the roll.
This corps will have the advantage of being officered by tried and competent gentlemen, who have seen service on the battle fields of Mexico.
There has already been enrolled under the auspices of one gentleman connected with this organization, an officer in the Crimea, for service in this Regiment, twenty old soldiers of the Crimean war, heroes of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and Sebastopol.
Gen. J. H. H. Ward, Capt. Louis F. Minard, Major Addison Farnsworth, Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., Daniel D. Conover, Esq., Executive Committee. Wm. Tilden, Esq., ex-President Pacific Bank, Treasurer. Lieut. Chas. J. Murphy, Quartermaster and Acting Adjutant. To whom all communications and applications will be made.

Anderson Guard, Attention.—Friends of the Union having some military experience, and who desire to enlist in this Company, and subject themselves to the call of the Government at a few hours notice will sign the roll at the office of Dyer, Rathbone & Harsen, 11 Nassau street. B. D. DYER, Captain.

Advance Guard, Second Regiment.—Head-Quarters, 71 Broadway.—Two hundred able-bodied men wanted to complete the complement for a full organization. To be picked men. Mechanics preferred.

Veterans of the War of 1812.—You are respectfully invited to attend Divine Service at the Reformed Dutch Church, in Washington Square in a body, on SUNDAY next, April 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hutton. Let every Veteran attend, and meet at the corner of Union Square and 14th street. Let us all attend.
H. RAYMOND, Brig. Gen.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.

BOARD.

AN ELEGANT ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR TO let with board. Also, a pleasant hall room, for a single gentleman. References exchanged.
136 Madison avenue.

TO LET.—With board, from the first of May, a suite of neatly furnished rooms on the second floor, would be rented together or separate. House has all the modern improvements, and is centrally located. For further particulars, address M. A. B., office of New York Express.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—The Ship "SULTANA," (Capt. Benson), for New Orleans, not being allowed to clear or sail for that port, by order of the President of the United States, through Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New York, we hereby request all shippers to send immediately for their goods, and produce the bill of lading granted therefor, pay all expenses thereon and take them from the vessel. All goods not taken charge of within a reasonable time will be stored at expense and risk of whom it may concern. The bills lading must be produced in all cases. The ship lies at Pier 11, E. R., (alongside Fulton Ferry).
Wm. NELSON & SONS, 61 South street.
April 24th, 1861.

Notice to California Shippers.

AS THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS WILL IN FUture leave from Pier No. 1, North River, we shall receive Freight there, instead of the old location.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Military Blankets,—
BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS,
UNION NECKTIES,
And every variety in the line of
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
At extremely low prices,
At the Shirt and Collar Depot,
Nos. 87 and 89 WILLIAM STREET,
One door North of Maiden Lane.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Office Chief Engineer, Fire Department, 21 Elizabeth street, April 26th, 1861.—In accordance with a resolution of the "Board of Engineers and Foremen," the Members of the Fire Department will meet on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, to escort the First Regiment New York Zouaves.

The line will form in Broome street, right resting on Broadway. Officers of Companies are requested to report immediately upon their arrival to the Marshal, who will assign them their place in line. The Exempt Firemen Trustees, Officers, and Commissioners of Fire Department, are requested to take part in the procession.

By order of
JOHN DECKER, Grand Marshal.

FIREMEN!—PARTICULAR NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all the Companies, that on the occasion of the Regiment of Fire Department Zouaves leaving the city on Sunday, April 28th, they will not remove their apparatus from the houses. They are also requested to leave a key at the police station, or at some convenient place so that speedy access may be had to the houses in case of fire.

☞ The Board of Engineers of the Fire department are hereby notified to meet at their Rooms, No. 21 Elizabeth street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, April 28th.

☞ The Grand Marshal would suggest that those companies who intend taking part in the parade, will not fail to be on the ground promptly at the time designated.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

Army—MR. DOLBEAR, 609 Broadway, has 20 desks vacated by students joining the Army. These desks can be secured by new pupils on low terms for a full commercial course in Book-Keeping, Writing and Arithmetic.

SECOND EDITION

THREE O'CLOCK.

Ho for Washington!

A daily passenger line is in operation between Philadelphia and Washington via Annapolis, leaving Philadelphia at 1 30 P M.

PUT ICE IN YOUR HATS.

The best advice, we have heard of, in these hot times, is that of the Hon James Craig, at St. Joseph "Put ice in your hats, says he, and no cockades on them" Put ice in your hats, Revolutionary People, from the Susquehannah to the Rio Grande. All you need is ice, ice, ice.

LIEUT JONES, the hero of Harper's Ferry, who next to Major Anderson, deserves the thanks of his country, for his gallant act in destroying the arsenal, and his overland march into Pennsylvania with his little corps, is in this city, and a number of gentlemen will pay their respects to him to-night.

THE WAR.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THIS CITY AND VICINITY.

THE RECENT SEIZURE OF MUSKETS.

It will be remembered that a few days ago, Daniel Fish was arrested, charged with manufacturing guns for the Southern Army. His examination was set down for this (Saturday) morning, before U. S. Commissioner Morton. Messrs Daniel Lord and James Ridgway appeared as his counsel, attended by a host of witnesses. The District Attorney asked for a postponement, as he was unprepared to proceed. Mr. Lord opposed the motion. He remarked that Mr. Fish had been imprisoned for three days. He had known him from his childhood, and he was the last man in the world likely to be guilty of the offence charged. The whole matter was a piece of oppression and reckless folly, and perfectly in keeping with the action of the District Attorney, in sending his letter, which he subsequently revoked, to the Banks.

Mr Smith observed that that was an extraneous matter which would not now be brought up. The fact about the matter was, that he had information from respectable parties that some of the banks were shipping bullion to the South, whereupon he sent the letter; but on being informed by the bank officers that he was mistaken, the letter had been withdrawn.

Mr Lord insisted upon proceeding, the District Attorney had been imposed upon, and he intended not to allow any citizen to be oppressed for the purpose of glorifying police officers and others.

Mr Smith remarked that he knew that considerable black mailing and malevolence was practised under the guise of patriotism, but he would not allow himself to be lent to anything of that kind. Upon the assurances of Mr. Lord and his witnesses, many of whom were personally known to him (Mr Smith), he would consent to take bail in the sum of $1,000.

Mr. Lord was willing to give bail to $250 and no more. The Commissioner finally fixed the bail at $500, and the matter was finally adjourned till Tuesday.

THE GERMAN BRIGADE.

At a meeting of German military men, on Friday, further measures were taken for the organization of the German brigade, to include companies of different regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery. An Executive Committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. F. Meishausen, T. Bracklow, Z Falke, B Littrow, O. Sibeth, Von Gilsa, C. Wehle, Z. D. Krehbiel.

The gentlemen who have taken in hand this organization of the brigade, have all been officers of the army in the German States, and the majority of the officers are descendants of an old line aristocracy, recognized in Europe more or less as "Nobles." A Battalion of Tyrolese sharp-shooters is also in course of formation. The First Regiment of German Chasseurs having been completed, are now encamped at Hamilton Park. The 2d Regiment of German Chasseurs is being formed.

ANDERSON'S ZOUAVES.

Mr. John L. Riker is now raising a regiment, to be called by the above name, in honor of Major Anderson. The following letter from Dr. Crawford, is response to one from Messrs. Riker & Yates, asking the gallant Major to sanction the use of his name, will explain itself:

New York, April 23d, 1861.

Messrs J. L. Riker, J. L. Yates.

Gentlemen—I am directed by Major Anderson, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, in reference to the corps of Anderson Zouaves, and giving his sanction to the action of the body you represent.

He desires me to express to you his warmest acknowledgments for the kind and generous sentiments expressed in your communication, and to say to you that he accepts with pleasure, the honor thus conferred upon him, and that he shall ever regard the action of your body with pride and gratitude. I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

S. W. CRAWFORD
United States Medical Staff.

The regiment will be recruited in tents, which will be erected in the various squares of the city. The large tent used by the Methodists in Central Park, and which has been tendered to the regiment, will be erected in Union Square, and will be the Headquarters of the regiment. The men will also be drilled daily on the grounds, and will sleep and take meals in the tents, where guards will be placed, in order to accustom them to camp duty.

RECRUITING.

A recruiting office has been opened at Granada Hall, Myrtle avenue, for the 1st Regiment, National Zouaves. Lieut. Thomas T. Bailey is in charge. One company, procured at this place, has been mustered into service.

THE DOCTORS READY.

At a regular meeting of the Medical Society of Kings county, held on Friday evening, the following resolution was adopted

Resolved, That we, the members of the Kings Co. Medical Society, tender our professional services gratuitously to the wives and children of those in needy circumstances, who have left this county to serve our country in the maintenance of its constitution and laws.

The following physicians were also appointed a committee to furnish information to such as wish it, in regard to the preparation of bandages, lint, splints, and other things needed for the volunteers, based on the actual requirements of the service, as found in the printed army regulations:

Dr. Hamilton, 168 Joralemon street, Dr. H. S. Smith, 64 Harrison street, Dr. Gardner, 40 West Baltic street; Dr. Bennet, 182 Adams street, Dr John A Brady, 7 Washington place, 5th street, E D; Dr. Hutchinson, Clinton avenue, near Gates, Dr. Newbaus, 1 West Baltic street; Dr. Heuser, 47 Livingston street.

A LITTLE MUSS AT STATEN ISLAND.

The dissatisfaction of Wilson's men at Staten Island, on account of the close quarters and poor rations, has already been noticed, also the disposition of those gentlemen to quarrel with the 1st Regiment National Guard, who are also quartered in the quarantine buildings, and fare sumptuously every day. People have generally blamed the Quarter Col. Allen, of the National Guard, but no responsibility or blame is to be imputed to General Arthur, Acting Q. M. General, in the matter. Col. Allen was first sent there by order of Gen. Wool, and quarters were obtained for him by Gen. Arthur.—Wilson afterwards applied to the Commissioners of Emigration, and received their sanction to go into camp on Staten Island, and thereupon took his men down without waiting for orders; the result was, of course, as might be expected, that there were not sufficient quarters for the men. Gen. Arthur, after the first night, did what he could to make the men comfortable, and succeeded. The party who contracted for supplies was unable to fulfil his contract, but a new contractor has been appointed and now all is right. Col. Allen says that, under the circumstances General Arthur did the best it was possible for him to do for his regiment, and has done so from the beginning. A large tent capable of containing five hundred men is ordered by Gen. Arthur to be erected to-day for Wilson's men.

In order to accommodate the troops, Gen Arthur wrote to George Law for the use of the ground at Camp Washington. The following is Mr. Law's answer:

New York, April 27, 1861.

C. A. Arthur, Engineer in Chief, acting Quartermaster-General.—

Dear Sir,—Your note of the 26th was received last evening asking the temporary use of Camp Washington for the occupation of troops. I suppose Camp Washington is the ground occupied by the troops during the quarantine troubles in Staten Island. I am not interested in the whole of the property there that was occupied by the troops, but all the property I am interested in you are welcome to the use of, for the purposes for which you ask it, and I presume no one at this time who is interested in property there will make objection to its occupation for that purpose. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE LAW.

Tents will be erected to-day. General Arthur has been entirely overwhelmed with business, having quartered and supplied 10,000 men within the last three days.

The contract for clothing for all the volunteers was awarded to Brooks Bros.

City News, This Day.

ROBBERY.—Chas. Robinson, late of Philadelphia, was arrested, Saturday morning, charged with robbing Alex. McGill, a fellow boarder at No. 224 Broadway, of clothing to the value of $50. Locked up by Justice Steers.

LOTTERY POLICIES.—Wm. Powell, of No. 265 Tenth street, was arrested, Saturday morning, charged with selling lottery policies. The complainant is Jno Kane, who bought one of him. Justice Steers held the accused for examination

STABBING.—Frank Goff, a French sailor, was arrested on Friday night, charged with assaulting Frank Tompson, in a drinking saloon, and attempting to take his life, by stabbing. The prisoner was locked up by Justice Welsh.

Stewart Dunn, a shoemaker, residing at No. 244 Division street, was assaulted on Friday night, by Wm. Holmes, who stabbed him with a bowie knife. Locked up by Justice Steers.

Courts, This Day.

Court of General Sessions—Hoffman R.

April 27.—The Court was engaged for a whole day in trial of a thief, which was commenced yesterday. The Grand Jury presented a large batch of indictments, and a whole troop of prisoners were arraigned. Among them James Higgins, wearing the United States Army uniform, who was indicted for bigamy. The Counsel stated that the defendant had just enlisted in the regular U. S. Army. He was remanded for trial. Martha Overton, a black woman, was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months, on conviction of an attempt at grand larceny.

Brooklyn, This Day.

To-day (Saturday) Judge Culver retires from the Bench, the position being filled by Mr. Reynolds, an eminent lawyer, and a gentleman of unblemished reputation. Not a partizan, he enjoys the respect of all men, and it is believed he will add lustre to the ermine.

DOUGLAS OUT WEST.

THE FLAG MUST FLOAT ALL OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

The West will die for the Outlet.

FREE TRADE—AN OPEN COUNTRY.

NO PASSPORTS.

Judge Douglas is going home in grand ovation. At Columbus, Ohio, *en route* for Illinois, the train was stopped at midnight to hear from him.

[Extracts from Judge Douglas's Speech.

Never since the Revolution, has there been such a crisis as every American citizen is now about to experience. The Federal Capitol is threatened; the records and archives of the Government are in danger, the President of the nation himself might be made a captive. Will the people of this good valley stay at home while their rights are endangered, or are they ready to rescue their government and its constitutional authorities from the hands of all assailants? (Cries, "We will defend him. Rescue, &c.")

I never will advise or sanction violence or war against any of the constitutional rights, privileges, or local institutions of the South. On the contrary, I am ever ready to rush to the rescue, if their rights are invaded. But they might as well understand at once and for ever, that the people of this great Western valley will never permit the navigation of the Mississippi to be obstructed one whit more than the Atlantic, or Pacific coasts (Cheers).

I would never violate their rights; nor would never lay down our arms while they undertake to violate our rights. [Great shouting.] The right of free trade, free commerce to this valley from the centre to the circumference of the continent, without taxation, free intercourse with every part without restriction, is not to be surrendered.

The issue is not the negro. It is the great question of free trade, the great commercial question. This rises supreme above all others. Whenever we recognize the right to levy duties on the commerce of the Mississippi, we open the way to unlimited abuses. We should even be shut out from our seacoasts, be land locked and restricted in our energies and rights.

The people of this valley, with whom the seat of empire must ever remain, will thus be reduced to mere colonial dependencies, without revenue of our own, but all collected from our commerce, and expended without our will or agency.

This question is above all the negroes in Christendom, it involves the freedom and independence of the ten millions—soon to be a hundred millions—of free white men in this valley. [Cheers.] Already the worst features of European despotism, without one of its redeeming features, have been established by the seceding States. How would you like to have the passport system of Europe, with all its despicable annoyances, established among you—forbidding you to enter or leave a petty town without interrogation and close examination from petty authorities stopping you, and requiring you like a nigger on a Southern plantation, to show your pass from your master to go from one neighbor to another! How would you like to sell your horse for $100, and be compelled to pay the government another hundred for the privilege? Would you permit the States to tax your produce the moment it crosses the line?

These questions ought to command the united heart, intellect, energies, and muscle of every American citizen. They are above the negro. They involve our rights. So help me God, I will never sanction a war against the rights of any people on earth, but if war must come it must be one of self-defence.

Therefore my countrymen, we are bound by every duty to defend our federal Capital, to rally (cheers) around the constitutional authorities of the country—legally and constitutionally placed in authority by the voice of the American people. (Great applause.) We must rally to the defense of that government which is the birth right of every American citizen.

Everybody in Illinois was awaiting Douglas for fresh inspiration to drum up every man to the rescue of the Union.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

FROM MARYLAND.

HURRAH FOR MARYLAND!

The Stars and Stripes Re-going up

YANKEE DOODLE

CHAMBERSBURG, Md., April 27.—Passengers from Hagerstown report a sudden and most wonderful change in the sentiment of Maryland.

The Stars and Stripes are to be raised at Hagerstown to-day, and extensive preparations are being made for further Union demonstrations.

The election next week for representatives will result tremendously for Lewis P Fury, a Union man.

Alleghany County has instructed its representatives that if they vote for secession, they will be hung on their return home.

The Stars and Stripes are waving all over Frederick City. The Home Guard refuse to parade unless its folds are displayed, and the tune of Yankee Doodle played.

At the Clear Spring House the Stars and Stripes are waving, and the miners have sworn to resist secession to the death.

At this time next week, no sympathizers with Southern traitors will dare to avow his sentiments at Hagerstown, Frederick, or Cumberland.

Another passenger reports the Eastern Shore County, except Worcester—Union to the core.

The Unionists will raise a military corps in Hagerstown, at once.

Harper's Ferry.

2400 Virginia There

7000 MEN REPORTED IN RICHMOND

TALK OF TAPPING COLUMBIA DAM, TO CUT OFF BALTIMORE FROM COAL AND PROVISIONS.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—A confidential agent arrived here this morning from Harper's Ferry, and reports that there are 2,400 men at that place, and one thousand men marched to Alexandria on Thursday.

Officers of the Harper's Ferry forces believe that General Beauregard is present at Richmond with 7,000 troops.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is still carrying provisions to Baltimore.

Much quiet debate has been heard among leading persons here, relative to tapping the Columbia dam on the Susquehanna River, thus cutting off the water from the Tide Water Canal, to stop the supply of coal and provisions from reaching Baltimore by that route.

The feasibility of tapping the Artificial Lake is also openly spoken of. A requisition is expected for a concentration early next week for not less than 10,000, and probably may reach 25,000 men.

DIED.

On Thursday, 25th instant, of scarlet fever, EMILY AGNES, daughter of Dr. Roland S. and Marie Louise Houghton, aged 7 years, 7 months, and 4 days.

New York Markets, This Day, 1 P.M.

ASHES—Are quiet and steady, with sales of 25 bbls at $5 62½ for Pots and Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for State and Western Flour is 5c per bbl higher, but there is less activity. The sales are 5,000 bbls at $5 15a5 25 for superfine State, $5 30a5 40 for extra State, $5 15a5 25 for superfine Michigan Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c. and $5,30a5,55 for extra do. including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio, at $5,60a5 65, and trade brands of do at $5,75a7,00.

We quote:

Superfine State	$5.15	@$5.25
Extra State	5.30	@5.40
Common to good Western	5.15	@5.25
Extra Iowa, Michigan, Ind., Ohio &c	5.30	@5.55
Extra round hoop Ohio (shipping)	5.60	@5.65
Extra round hoop Ohio (trade)	5.75	@7.00
Extra Genesee	5.50	@7.50
Extra St. Louis	5.50	@7.00

We quote:

Southern Flour is quiet and firmer, with sales of 600 bbls at $6.00a6.25 for superfine Baltimore, $6.60@7.50 for extra do. $6 50 for Brandywine, $7,50a8.62 for Petersburg City; $7,50a8.62 for Richmond City.

Canadian Flour is firmer and in moderate demand, with sales of 450 bbls at $5,50@7,50 for the range of extra brands.

Rye Flour is quiet with small sales at $3,10@4 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is firm, we quote Jersey at $3,35, Brandywine $3,1 , puncheons $16.

Wheat is firmer and prices are about one cent per bushel higher, but the market is rather quiet. The sales are 10,000 bus at $1 38 for winter red Western $1.50 for red Delaware and $1 48@1,58 for white Western.

Rye is firm at 68c for prime.

Barley is dull at 55@65.

Oats are quiet and firm at 31@33 for Southern, 33@34 for Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, 33½@36½ for State, and 34½@35½ for Western and Canadian.

Corn is firm and prices still favor the seller, with a moderate demand; sales 20,000 at 69 for old mixed Western delivered, and 66 for mixed Southern.

PROVISIONS—Pork is lower, with a moderate demand in part for the government, the sales are 1800 bbls at $12 25@18.50 for mess, the latter an outside price, and $13,25@13.50 for prime.

Beef is firmer with good demand, in part for the government, with sales of 950 bbls at 5 87½@6 25 for country mess, $4@4 50 for country prime, $10@11 for repacked Western and $11 50@12.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef is held above the views of buyers.

Beef hams are quiet at $13@15 for Western.

Bacon is dull and heavy.

Cut Meats are quiet with small sales at 6½@8½c for hams and 5½@6½c for shoulders.

Lard is dull and heavy, with sales of 350 tierces and bbls at 9¾ for No 1 Western and 10@10⅛ for prime and choice do.

ARMS FROM CANADA. A private letter from Chicago states that Mayor Wentworth had telegraphed the Governor General of Canada, desiring to purchase arms, and received in reply that Canada would sell none, but would lend him 27,000. The first instalment, consisting of about 3,000 stand, were to reach Chicago Tuesday.—*St. Louis Dem.*

From Yesterday's Editions

A part of the following appeared in our Second and Third Editions of yesterday.—

From this Morning's Express.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

News from the Troops by the Baltic.

THE WILSON ZOUAVES AT STATEN ISLAND.

Action of the Democratic Republican General Committee.

RECRUITING INCIDENTS, SCENES, ETC.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs met at the City Hall at four o'clock on Friday afternoon, Alderman Froment in the Chair.

Several papers which have lost pertinence to national affairs since their presentation in the respective Boards were filed, and on the proposition coming up which had been presented in the Aldermen, to raise $500,000 for helping volunteers to accoutrements, &c., and to aid their families, a long talk ensued.

It was asked if the Union Defence Committee had sent in an answer to questions of the Board of Aldermen.

Some one answered negatively.

The Chairman supposed the President of the Board would take the resolution and get the answers, but it appeared that the Clerk had sent it by a messenger.

Mr. Boole said one million dollars had been appropriated, and the people were under the impression that the Common Council had some control of the money; that they were directing its outlay for supporting the needy families of volunteers, and in aiding persons getting up regiments. His house was overrun with people having this notion, applying for aid. He believed it was the intention of the Common Council that they should be provided for. The Aldermen had sent to the Union Defence Committee for information on this head, and if they did not get it, he was in favor of the proposed additional half million appropriation. He did not see that they were to get anything from the Union Defence Committee, or else the latter were a long while about getting to work. No satisfaction could be got from them. They might want to buy a lot of old ships for transportation purposes, but, if so, that was not what was wanted. He thought it would have been better not to pass the one million ordinance. He had no doubt that the act would be legalized, but then the matter had not been sufficiently considered—it was done too hastily. In a measure the Common Council would be responsible for its use, and therefore the Aldermen had asked information of the Union Defence Committee. If no answer was received that night, the Common Council ought to pass the resolutions now before the Committee, so that families of volunteers could be provided for.

Councilman Barnes said he would only speak for himself, and he concurred with Mr. Boole. The million ordinance was run through hastily and without calculation as to what the result might be. His house, also, was run down, and he found it rather annoying, because he could give no information to the applicants which would aid them. The Union Defence Committee would give general satisfaction in the end, but they were dilatory in their action now. The Common Council ought to do something that would result in earnest action, and not anything that would seem like child's play.

Councilman Bell said they had no information by which to know how the Union Defence Committee were situated. They might be surrounded by difficulties. Perhaps they were without money as yet. The million ordinance specially provided for equipping volunteers and taking care of their families, and he did not regret that it had passed. Some of the complaints about the Union Defence Committee were unjust. As soon as they were properly organized, probably they would carry out the ordinance. The difficulty was somewhat with the men organizing into Regiments. Should money be given such men, or be husbanded for them, so as to be used for their benefit when accepted for service? He had confidence in the Common Council, but the public might not have, because there was a distrust among them about having the Common Council control the direct expenditure of large sums of money. If they should use money as was proposed, a good many men unqualified for military service would enroll themselves and get helped from it. He thought they had better not act hastily. Could they raise money now, if it were appropriated for the purposes in view? Perhaps to act as proposed would seem like censuring the Union Defence Committee. He would go as far as any one for helping the volunteers, but neither the Union Defence Committee or the Common Council, would uniform a Regiment not organized.

Mr Barney said Col. Ellsworth's Regiment were ready to go off without arms. They had sent a committee to ask him if the Common Council could help them. The Regiment ought to have, at least $17,000. They were mustered, but inefficiently provided with uniforms and arms. They were going to take a lot of old and poor muskets with them, and trust to being better armed after getting to Washington. The Regiment ought to have been off two days ago. Even some of the officers were not fully equipped.

Alderman Platt said it was necessary that something should be done, and that speedily. Men wanted food and sleeping quarters, for they could not live on air or sleep outdoors.

Mr. Boole said men were present awaiting the action of this committee, to know if their Regiments and companies would be helped.

Alderman Brady (not in the Committee) said parties were on hand who desired to know, before they would volunteer, what would be done with their families.

Mr. Stiner, one of the persons referred to by Mr. Boole, said he had forty-four men mustered who had been supplied with rations since their enrollment. They were a part of the New York volunteers, Col. E. D. Baker. These men wished to know what help they were to have, if any.

Mr. Froment said that was only one of a number of cases, and he did not see what they were to do.

Mr Barney suggested an appropriation of $25,000 to be subtracted from the one million already passed. They could appoint a Committee to ascertain about the bonds for that loan. He understood that the Bank of America was ready to cash the bonds as soon as they were ready.

At the request of Mr. Boole, Hon Daniel E. Sickles, who was present, stated the result of his interview with the Union Defence Committee, on applying to ... It appeared that the ... regiments had not been taken into consideration. They had no money except that obtained from private subscriptions. They had not determined what amount of the million loan they would appropriate to equip regiments. They had appropriated $1,000 for recruiting each regiment, but Mr. Sickles said that was more than he should need, as only a few fifes, a flag, and a drum were needed, and similar things of little expense compared to the cost of arming and uniforming the men. Unless the men could be uniformed and cared for speedily, the labor of recruiting would prove vain. For this purpose about $30 per man were needed, which would get a complete fatigue suit, including cap knapsack and shoes, which would make about $30,000 for each regiment. In relation to arms, he said the State had some and the general government were arranging for a sufficient supply. If orders for uniforms were not soon given, it would be impossible to get them for some time to come, as all the houses will be making them are overstocked with orders, people from all parts of the State and out of it, expecting to get their supplies of that kind here.

Mr Froment said the responsibility in this matter rested with the Union Defence Committee. The Presidents of the two Boards should represent the

and seem to think, many of them, that they are never to return, and if there is to be hard fighting, people generally will agree with them.

The Colonel is always on hand and among the men, and is very popular, that he will lead his regiment bravely, none who know him can doubt. Ambitious, bold, determined, he seems just the man to lead the party which bears his name.

On Friday the island was visited by several thousand people.

MEETING OF NEW YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The British residents of this city met for the second time, at 398 Bowery, on Friday, evening, S. M. Saunders, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was large and respectable. The following officers were elected:—Captain of First Company, R. R. Alfred Hampson, Second Company, Thomas John Lord, Third Company, James Townsend Daniel.

The election of Captain of the Fourth Company was postponed.

Captain Hampson held the office of Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Middlesex militia, and Capt. Daniel formerly held the position of Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Middlesex militia.

During the election the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Chairman announced that he would propose as Captain of the Engineer corps, Capt. Darwent, a gentleman who had been arrested on Thursday, and brought to the place they called the Tombs. (Laughter.) Superintendent Kennedy, having found the gentleman to be alluded to endeavoring to form a British regiment, suspected that it was intended to aid the rebels South. (Laughter and applause.) Through the interference of the British Consul, however, Mr. Darwent had been liberated, and he had great pleasure in proposing that he be elected Captain of the Engineer corps. Mr. Darwent was unanimously elected.

Mr. John Bevel was elected Adjutant.

Capt. Donaldson of the 79th (New York) Regiment, stated that he believed his company, would join the organization, as it had been arranged that the companies, of which his was one, should not proceed with the 79th Regiment.

The Chairman announced that an application would be made for the appropriation set apart for volunteer regiments to sustain the corps.

After appropriate remarks from Rev Mr Revell and Rev. Mr. Hudson, the meeting adjourned.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.

A meeting of this corps, which is composed exclusively of the ex members of the National Guard, was held in the Armory, Tompkins Market, on Friday evening, when it was announced that the organization was nearly complete. Eight companies have already been enrolled, with an average of seventy-five men each.

DRILL MEETINGS.

A number of different military companies met at the Mercer House, for drill, on Friday night.

The National Zouaves held a very satisfactory drill. This organization is getting on finely, and the manner in which the recruits have mastered the drill is truly astonishing.

The 79th Regiment, (Highland Guard,) Col McLean, also meet at this house. The Board of Officers held a private meeting on Friday night but no business of public importance was transacted. It is understood that the regiment is ready to march at a moment's notice.

RECRUITING FOR THE MONTEZUMA REGIMENT.

The recruiting offices for this regiment do a brisk business, the number being reported to be almost filled. The Baxter Guard, under Capt. Gall, has some sixty-five on its lists, obtained chiefly through the instrumentality of Hook and Ladder Co 16, and the popularity of its officers. This fire company has sent all its members but four into the ranks of the volunteers, and its next door neighbor.

Engine 50 sent 23 men to fight for their country. The Executive Committee of the Bar have appropriated $600 to this regiment, the Colonel, William H Brown, being a lawyer.

WEST POINT VOLUNTEERS.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of gentlemen pupils of the West Point Academy, was held on Friday night in the Cooper Institute, Capt. Geo W Greene was called to the Chair, and Prof R S Smith appointed Secretary. The meeting recommends the organization of an infantry corps of two companies, officered by West Point men, and also recommends the formation of a corps of four companies artillery and two companies engineers, to be officered also by West Point pupils. The latter is already in the process of enrollment at No. 632 Broadway, by Col Thomas A. Dyles, formerly of the U. S. A. Adjourned to Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE

We understand that Hon. John Cochrane is forming a volunteer regiment, to serve in the brigade of General Curtis, and that the list for enrolment will be opened immediately.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

nished them at the Hospital attached to the Naval Academy.

Brooklyn.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.—The war excitement continues unabated. Companies are forming and men are drilling in all parts of the city. Yesterday, Acting Brigade Major Dodge inspected Company G, 14th Regiment, Captain Lawrence Hanley, and they were mustered into the service. They number 80 men. The officers are in momentary expectation of receiving marching orders. It is generally supposed now that they will start on Monday. A good many requisites for a campaign are still lacking.

The new Commissary, Mr. Henry Hill, has, since Wednesday, completed arrangements to furnish the 14th Regiment, now quartered at the Arsenal, with substantial meals, three times a day. The Ridgewood water has been introduced, cooking stoves furnished, and, in fact, every thing required has been provided. There had been a great deal of complaint before Mr. Hill took charge, but now every thing goes like clockwork. The regiment numbers 400, besides about 200 recruits quartered in Williamsburg.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL—THE MILITARY—A HOME GUARD.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held on Friday evening, Alderman Franks in the chair.

The Mayor sent in a communication in which he urges the necessity of raising a force of about 2,000 men to be formed into regiments for the purpose of protecting the city and its surroundings. He suggests that 20 discreet men be authorized to raise 100 men each, to be formed into companies and regiments so that their services can be made available at any point with promptitude and dispatch.

The subject was referred to a special committee to make necessary arrangements.

Alderman O'Rorke, of the 7th Ward, tendered his resignation as one of the committee appointed to supply the soldiers with equipments, &c. He understood that the money appropriated was to go to the support of the soldiers' families instead of being expended as it now was, for equipments.

Alderman Dayton stated that since Monday the committee had met once or twice a day. They had enabled one regiment to leave the city, 400 of whom had to be left behind, and that the 23th had to be provided food and bedding. All that had been attended to by the Committee in a satisfactory manner, even to procuring the introduction of Ridgewood water into the Arsenal and Armory. The Committee provided mattresses, blankets, towels, pantaloons, caps, &c., and he could say that their exertions had been such, that another regiment could start within 24 hours. He referred to the fact that the Commissary General in New York had in no way aided them in their endeavors to equip the men, and spoke of the continuous attention given to the matter since their appointment.

Some personal allusions were made by some of the Aldermen during the debate.

Alderman Scholes remarked that the arrangements had been so made that the State would become responsible for every dollar expended.

The resignation of Alderman O'Rorke was not accepted.

THINGS IN BALTIMORE.

Ex Mayor Hall has received a letter from his son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Morris, who is now in Baltimore, which contains some matters of interest. The news of the departure of the 7th Regiment from New York reached there on Sunday during church hours, and spread like wildfire throughout the city. The clergy dismissed their congregations, and exhorted the men to take up arms in defence of their homes. The military were ordered under arms,—but a large proportion of the City Guard,—personal friends of members of the New York 7th,—refused to fight them, and 69 members promptly resigned. They were pursued and hunted by the mob, and had to leave the city the best way they could. Mr. Morris left Baltimore with his two children, and arrived at York, Pa., on Tuesday. He was accompanied by Mr. Robert Trimble, one of the members of the City Guard, through whose instrumentality Lieut. Jenifer was arrested. Mr. Morris again returned to Baltimore to bring his sister away.

Williamsburg.

MORE NEW COMPANIES—LIBERALITY OF PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

A meeting was held on Friday night, at 145 Grand street, to form another company of National Volunteers. Those present were invited to enroll themselves, and in a short time 52 signed.

A meeting was also held at Columbian Hall, 220 Grand street, to form a "Reserve Guard," for home protection, also to train those who may wish to enter active service, should more troops be needed. The Williamsburg Equestrian Institute has been offered free of charge for a drill room, and the Gas Company have offered to light it gratuitously.

Mr. Samuel Lewis, the proprietor of the Odeon, the largest public building in Williamsburg, has offered

"tiger" after tiger. The splendid band of the Baltic playing "Hail Columbia" and "Dixie," and that of the Coatzacoalcos (which had the Rhode Islanders) making the hearts of all mercurial with the welcome strains of the Star Spangled Banner, and Columbia the Gem of the Ocean. The day was delightful, the waters of the bay were lulled to sleep and the ships were gaily dressed in all the bunting that could be mustered, while the regimental colors were prominently displayed, and thus we came up the noble Chesapeake, following the lead of the cutter, until 10 P. M., when we anchored near the frigate Constitution in Annapolis Roads. The N. Y. 7th and a Massachusetts regiment were still detained here as the railroad had been destroyed and there was no reliable communication from Washington made public. Wednesday April 21, the fleet steamed into the river Severn and anchored abreast of the town, when the disembarkation of the troops and military stores was carried on throughout the day, the men forming in line on the shore, presenting a most martial appearance, while every successive reinforcement was greeted with cheers of wild enthusiasm. The Seventh marched out ten miles towards Washington and as several volleys had been heard it was believed that skirmishing had taken place. A heavy rain squall passed over in the afternoon wetting the clothing, though it did not dampen the ardor of the bearers. In the morning three propellers loaded with Eastern troops via Havre de Grace came in and as one of them with a Massachusetts Company passed the Columbia, a military looking man at their head asked is the railroad open, and being answered no, he replied in a determined tone—"Then we'll open it"—I do not know what there was remarkable in this, but the look of the man and the tone of his voice gave to that little sentence a power and a charm which I shall long remember, and I called from the wheelhouse for three cheers for gallant Massachusetts, the call met a hearty response. The troops embarked in the New York steamers were as follows:—

D. S. Militia 6th Regiment, on board Columbia.
" " 71st " " R. R. Cuyler
" " 12th " " Baltic
Rhode Island Regiment on board Coatzacoalcos

On the passage up the bay we discovered that the Light Ship had been removed from her station off the mouth of the Potomac, and this fact, together with our not meeting the Pawnee, gave weight to the report that she had been surprised on the river and taken. It seems strange that a point so geographically important as Annapolis should not long ago have been strongly fortified, and no time should be lost in doing so at once, for it must be our military thoroughfare to the Capitol. Some amusing incidents attended the disembarkation, one of which is as follows:—A heavy German, who, under the influence of lager bier, had got enthusiastic and volunteered, got rather weak in the knees on our arrival near the scene of action, and when ordered to go over the side, he pulled back and cried like a child, while shouts of scorn and derision filled the air, and the gallant Major of the German company pushed him back, and said he did not want him, he had to go, however, as the captain of the Columbia avowed his determination to take no "*slinks*" back to New York.

On Thursday morning, April 25th, at 7 o'clock, the Boston came alongside of the Columbia, and having taken off the gallant 6th, the C got under way for New York, preceded by the Baltic and Ariel. Just as we left Annapolis, several sharp volleys of musketry were distinctly heard, and I have no doubt that the communication to be kept open, must be forced. At 1 P M, April 25th, off the mouth of the Potomac, met the steamer James Adger with the brig Perry in tow, followed by the Alabama and Marion on their way to Annapolis with troops and supplies. At 2 P.M., passed a large three-masted propeller off the mouth of the Rappahannock bound up the bay, with troops, and at same time saw the De Soto ahead, standing in shore to communicate with two small boats pulling out from shore, one of which ... we discovered the boats cast adrift their crews, having got on board that steamer, probably they were the crews of the captured Light Ships, or Union men fleeing for their lives from the Virginia shore. It is to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken to protect our transports by some heavy armed men-of-war in the Chesapeake. On Thursday morning, just before we left Annapolis, the railroad ferry boat, Maryland, arrived with several naval officers and seamen, and some heavy guns, to be used in fortifying Annapolis. The lights at Capes Henry and Charles were discontinued, and Virginia will take her rank among the secession rebels, as second

KENTUCKY.

IS GOV. MAGOFFIN A TRAITOR?—The Louisville Journal of the 24th, asks this pertinent question and backs it up as follows:

"No one supposed that there could be any prospect, for a considerable time at least, of any fighting in Kentucky, unless indeed an organized conspiracy was on foot to rush Kentucky out of the Union in open defiance of all constitutional and legal provisions and by means of civil war among our own citizens.

Such a conspiracy, we have little or no doubt, exists, and very probably an attempt will soon be made to carry it into execution, but, in the mean time, Gov. Magoffin's attention seems to be invited by his co-conspirators to another matter—the expulsion of the Federal Government from Washington if not from the continent and the seizure of the Capitol by the Government of the Confederate States. Our Governor is asked by the Southern Government to take a hand in this work. The following despatch has not been published, but we solemnly assert that we are not mistaken in saying that it was sent last Monday from Montgomery to Frankfort.

MONTGOMERY, April 22.

Hon. B. Magoffin, Frankfort —

Sir—Your patriotic response to the requisition of the President of the United States for troops to coerce the Confederate States justifies the belief that your people are prepared to unite with us in repelling the common enemy of the South. Virginia needs our aid. I therefore request you to furnish one regiment of infantry without delay, to rendezvous at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. It must consist of 10 companies of not less than 64 men each. The regiment will be entitled to one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant from the line of Lieutenants, one Sergeant-Major from the enlisted men. Each company is entitled to one Captain, one First Lieutenant, two Second Lieuts, four Sergeants, four Corporals and two Musicians.

The officers, except staff officers to be appointed in the manner prescribed by the law of your State. Staff officers are appointed by the President. Term of service not less than twelve months, unless sooner discharged. They will be mustered into the service of the Confederate States at Harper's Ferry. But transportation and subsistence will be provided from the points of departure. They will furnish their own uniforms. By communicating arms and ammunition will be sent to Harper's Ferry, or to such points as you may designate. Answer, and say whether you will comply with this request, and if so, when.

L. P. WALKER,
Sec'y of War of Confederate States.

Gov Magoffin refused to call out regiments to serve the United States, whose constitution he is sworn to support, and public sentiment here sustained him; but, if he shall now call out troops to serve a foreign country against his own, he is the thing we will not name.

VIRGINIA.

PATRIOTIC WOMAN AT FORT MONROE.—Lieut Smead, U. S. A., was sent from Fort Pickens to Washington with dispatches, but betrayed them to the Montgomery government. His wife and family were at Fort Monroe, and he went there to take them back to Montgomery with him. He was not admitted to the fort, but Mrs Smead met him outside the walls, and in terms of scorching eloquence, reproached him with his shame.

"Go home with you!" she exclaimed. "Never! Our paths in this world are hereafter separate. I disown you. A coward and traitor, you are no husband of mine. Henceforth you are to me as if dead. As long as I live I shall wear mourning, and be as a widow; and rest assured I shall educate our children to execrate and despise your memory as that of a recreant and traitor."

Turning with these words, the noble and patriotic woman reentered the fort, and gave way to her very natural feelings. We may add that Mrs Smead is, like her discarded husband, a native of Georgia, and that while the latter went Southward to obtain the reward of his treason, the former, with her children, has come North, passing through this city on Tuesday, and is now at Morristown, N. J.

TEXAS.

MORE SEIZURES OF NORTHERN VESSELS.—Dr. Mann, the Mayor of Brashear, and Captain Kerr, the commandant at that place, have taken possession of the schooners Mary and Typhoon, about to sail thence North with cargoes of live oak, and they are held subject to the authorities of the Confederate States.

The value of these vessels, with their cargoes seized, is estimated at some $30,000. The timber was all dressed, and was destined for the Charlestown and other navy yards North. The vessels, at last accounts, were under surveillance by the revenue cutter King, and will thus remain until further orders.

SHORT AND SWEET.—We find the following de-

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKETS—April 26.

[CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. EXPRESS.]

ASHES—Are steady with sales of 50 bbls at $5.62½ for pots and pearls.

BEESWAX—Yellow is rather easier, with sales of 1500 lbs at 31@32c for Western and Southern.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for State and Western Flour is firmer, and prices have advanced 5@10c per bbl, with a better demand for export and home consumption.

The sales are 11,000 bbls at $5,10a5 25 for superfine State; $5 35a5,35 for extra State, $5 10a5,30 for superfine Michigan Indiana Ohio, Iowa, &c., and $5,35a5,55 for extra do, including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio, at $5,55@5 65 and trade brands of do at $5 75a7,00.

Southern Flour is again higher, but the market is quite unsettled; sales 2,000 bbls at $5,85@6,20 for superfine Baltimore; $6,50@7,25 for extra do, $6 50 for Brandywine, $6.50@7,50 for Georgetown, $7,50@8,62 for Petersburg City; $7.5 @8.62 for Richmond City.

Canadian Flour is in better demand and firmer, with sales of 1,000 bbls at $5,35@7,50 for the range of extra brands.

Rye Flour is quiet with small sales at $3,10@4 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is steady, we quote Jersey at $3 35; Brandywine, $3,15, puncheons, $16, sales 300 bbls Ox ... at $3 15.

Wheat is firmer, with a more active demand for export and some speculative inquiry; sales 15,500 bbls ... Chicago spring at $1 17½@1 20, delivered, 13 500 Milwaukee club at $1.25, delivered; 65 4 common to prime red State at $1 17@1 31, 16,400 winter red Western at $1 30@1.33, 4000 white Canada at $1.50; 1600 red Jersey at $1,40, and 14,000 white Western at $1 40@1.56.

Rye is more active and firmer, with sales of 7600 bushels at 65@70c for inferior to prime.

Barley is dull and declining; the sales are 4100 bushels State at 55@58c, the inside price in store.

Oats are more active at 31@33c for southern, 33@34c for Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, 33@35c for State; and 34@35c for Western and Canadian.

Corn is firmer and more active; the sales are 73,950 bushels at 69c for old Western mixed, in store and delivered, 63@66c for new do, 63c for new yellow Jersey, 63c for yellow Northern, 70½c for old yellow Jersey, and 70c for white Southern.

CANDLES—Adamantine are dull, with small sales at 17@17½c. Sperm are dull at 38c for plain and 40c for patent.

COFFEE—The market is very quiet pending the auction sale of Rio announced for to morrow, sales 70 bags Rio at 11½@12 and 30 bags Jamaica.

COPPER—Manufactured is dull and inactive; American Ingot is rather more active with sales of 250,000 lbs at 19c for Lake and 19½ for Minnesota.

COTTON—There is less activity, and the market is hardly so firm, middling uplands are quoted at 13¼c, with sales of 1,000 bales.

DRUGS &c.—Chemicals are dull and inactive.

DYEWOODS—Logwoods are dull, with sales of 70 tons Jamaica at $17 75.

FIRECRACKERS—We notice sales of 600 boxes Canton for export on private terms.

FISH—Dry Cod are dull, at $3.50@3.75 for Grand Bank, and $3.87½@4 for St. George's. Mackerel are quiet, with sales of ... bbls at previous rates. Herring are dull and unchanged.

FRUIT—The market is dull and unsettled for all descriptions, there is only a very small local and near by trade going on. Sales 600 boxes Raisins at $1 55 for bunch and $2 10@2.15 for layers, 1,000 bunches Baracoa Bananas at $1 25@1,50, ... do Cocoa Nuts at $25, and 1000 Matanzas pine apples at $7@10.

GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—Are dull, and we have no sales to record.

HAY—Shipping qualities are dull at 60@70c. and retail lots at 80@85c.

HIDES—There is scarcely any demand from the trade, and the market is almost stagnant, 150 Texas sold at 16c, net cash as they run.

HOPS—Are dull and drooping. The auction sale to-day was attended by only a very few buyers, and the offering was withdrawn for want of a fair bid.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull at $20,50@22, 6 mos, with sales of 150 tons.

LATHS—Easier and dull at $1 15 with small sales.

LEAD—Pig is quiet and unchanged, Spanish is quoted at $5.50 cash.

LEATHER—Hemlock and Oak Sole are dull and inactive.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine is selling at $12.

MOLASSES—Is dull and heavy, with sales of 175 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 22@28, and 65 hhds, 2 tcs Porto Rico at 38. By auction 150 bbls New Orleans sold at 32½@39c, and 20 hhds common Porto Rico at 19@20½c.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is firm with sales of 300 bbls. at $4. The market for spirits Turpentine is buoyant, and prices have farther advanced; sales 400 bbls at 70a72½c, closing at the latter rate. Common Rosin is firm and in fair demand, with sales of 700 bbls at $1,50@$1,55 per 310 lbs, in yard; the medium and finer grades are quiet and steady with sales of 200 bbls strained at $1 70 per 310 lbs and 100 bbls fine No 1 at $3 per 280 lbs. Tar is quiet, but the stock is held firmly.

OILS—Linseed is dull with a small jobbing trade at 56@58c, whole parcels can be had at 55@56. Fish Oils are dull at 45@48 for Whale and $1.35@1,40 for Sperm. An invoice of Crude Sperm, the balance of the Ben. Tucker's cargo, has been sold on private terms. Manufactured Oils are quiet and unchanged. Lard is dull at 85@90c. Olive is nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and in favor of the buyer; the sales are 900 bbls, at $17 87½@18 50 for mess, $13 25@13,50 for prime. Included in the sales are 500 bbls mess, buyer option in August at $20. Beef is firmer and more active, with sales of 1500 bbls at $5,37½@6.25 for country mess, $4@4,50 for country prime, $9,50@10,50 for repacked Western, and $11,50@12 for extra mess. Prime mess beef